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No. 9400.—Vol. LX. *SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 11, 1895.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
ENGLISH OPERA AT CHEAP PRICES, at 7.45.
TO-DAY, at 2, LILY OF KILLARNEY.
TO-NIGHT, at 7.45, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
TUESDAY, FAUST.
THURSDAY, TWO ACTS of BOHEMIAN GIRL and CAVALLERIA.
SATURDAY, May 18, at 2.0, CAVALLERIA and PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, at 7.45, LILY OF KILLARNEY.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—MR. TREE.
Mr. Tree, Sole Lessee and Manager.
REAPPEARANCE of Mr. and Mrs. TREE after their visit to America.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, and every following night at 8.30, JOHN-A-DREAMS, by C. Haddon Chambers.
Mr. Tree, Mr. Charles Cartwright, Mr. Charles Allan, Mr. Nicombe Gould, Mr. Herbert Ross, Mr. Lionel Mackinder, Miss Lily Hanbury, Miss Le Thiere, and Mrs. Tree.
MATINEE of JOHN-A-DREAMS TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.
Box-office (Mr. W. Laverton) open 10 to 5.—HAYMARKET.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. George Edwardes.
EVERY NIGHT, at 8, doors open at 7.45,
THE SHOP GIRL,
Written by H. J. W. Dam. Music by Ivan Caryll,
and
Additional Songs by Adrian Ross and Lionel Monckton.
MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2. Doors open at 1.45.
Box-office open daily, 10 to 5.

DALY'S THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Augustin Daly.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8.30,
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
Preceded at 8.0. by A DRAWN BATTLE.
MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT at 8.30, a New Musical Farce, entitled
GENTLEMAN JOE
(The Hansom Cabby).
Words and Lyrics by Basil Hood, Music by Walter Slaughter. Mr. Arthur Roberts, supported by a powerful company. Preceded at 7.30 by A WOMAN'S CAPRICE. Doors open 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 10. MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, THE HOME SECRETARY, by R. C. Carton. Mr. Charles Wyndham, Mr. Alfred Bishop, Mr. Charles Brookfield, Mr. Sydney Brough, Mr. H. de Lange, Mr. D. S. James and Mr. Lewis Waller; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Millett, Miss D. Drummond, and Miss Mary Moore. Doors open 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

GARRICK THEATRE.
Mr. John Hare.
EVERY EVENING, at 8,
THE NOTORIOUS MRS. EBBSMITH, by A. W. Pinero. Mr. John Hare, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. Ian Robertson, C. M. Lowne, H. Smith, J. Carne, F. Thorne, G. Du Maurier, C. Cavaglia; Mesdames Ferrers, Ellis Jeffreys, Hanley, C. Groves, and Patrick Campbell. Box-office open daily 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Doors open 7.30 p.m. MATINEES, TO-DAY, and SATURDAY, May 18, at 2. Doors open 1.30.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. George Alexander.
THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE TRIUMPH OF THE PHILISTINES, and How Mr. Jorgan preserved the Morals of Market Pewbury under very Difficult Circumstances, by Henry Arthur Jones. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Herbert Waring, H. V. Esmond, H. H. Vincent, J. M. Robson, Ernest Hendrie, James Welch, Arthur Royston, Mark Paton, Dawson Tovey, Master Frank Saker, Lady Monckton, Miss Ellen Pay, Miss Blanche Wilmot, Miss Juliette Neville. FIRST MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 18, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Humperdinck's enormously successful fairy Opera HANSEL AND GRETEL, by the Moody-Manners Opera Company. MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. SPECIAL EXTRA MATINEES WEDNESDAY NEXT, May 15, at 2.30. Box-office open from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.—R. D'Oyly Carte, Proprietor.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors and Managers, Messrs. A. and S. Gatti. Business Manager, Mr. Fred. G. Latham.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING, at 7.0, a Drama by Franklin Fyles and David Belasco, entitled THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME. Mr. William Terriss and Miss Millward. Messrs. F. H. Macklin, W. L. Abingdon, T. W. Gardiner, Charles Fenton, Richard Purdon, Julian Cross, G. W. Cockburn, Alderman May; Mesdames Maud Abbott, Mary Allestree, Dora Barton, Marie Montrose. Box-office open 10 to 5.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
Lessee, Mr. Wilmot Goodyear.
TO-NIGHT, at 9, a new and original farcical comedy, entitled
THE LADY DOCTOR,
by Arthur Law.
Mr. WEEDON GROSSMITH, Messrs. J. D. Beveridge, C. P. Little, S. Warden, F. Volpe, R. Douglas; Mesdames M. Palfrey, G. Honfrey, H. Ferrers, E. Beringer. Preceded at 8.15 by HAL THE HIGHWAYMAN. Doors open 7.45.
MATINEE TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

STRAND THEATRE.
THIRTY-NINTH SEASON.
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0, an original Farce, in Three Acts, by George R. Sims and Cecil Raleigh, entitled FANNY. Messrs. John L. Shine, H. Dyas, Keith Harwood, F. P. Haynes, Owen Harris, &c.; Misses May White, Kate Phillips, Mrs. Raleigh. Preceded, at 8.15, by an original play in one act, by Henry Beatt, entitled BEFORE THE DAWN. Misses Alice Rose and Katie Lee; Mr. Matthew Brodie. Doors open at 8. MATINEES TO-DAY and EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2. Preceded by THE BACKSLIDER, at 2.30. Box-office open 10 to 5.

GAIETY THEATRE.—Lessee, W. S. Penley.
CHARLEY'S AUNT,
By Brandon Thomas.
W. S. PENLEY as CHARLEY'S AUNT.
EVERY EVENING, at 8. Preceded, at 8, by THE JOURKEY'S END. Box-office open 10 to 5.
MATINEE, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor, Edward Terry. Lessee and Manager, Henry Dana.
THE PASSPORT, by H. Pettitt and Sutton Vane, EVERY EVENING, at 8. Misses Fanny Coleman, Cicely Richards and Gertrude Kingston; Messrs. Yorke Stephens, Alfred Maltby, and George Giddens. Preceded at 8.15 by A WOMAN'S NO. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.

COURT THEATRE.
Manager, Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.
TO-NIGHT, and EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, a Caricature, in three acts, by G. W. Godfrey, entitled VANITY FAIR, in which Mrs. John Wood, Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. C. Sugden, &c., will appear. Preceded at 7.45 by A NEAR SHAVE. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open 10 to 5. Telephone, 5,031. MATINEE, TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30. Doors open at 2.

TRAFALGAR THEATRE.
Proprietress, Mrs. and Miss Frank Wyatt.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, BARON GOLOSH, adapted from Messrs. Ordonneau and Audren's "Oncle Celestin." Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. Harry Paulton, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. W. S. Laidler, Mr. George Humphreys, and Mr. Frank Wyatt; Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Alice Lethbridge, Miss Florence Perry, Miss M. A. Victor, Miss Carlisle, Miss Violet Melnotte. At 7.30, A HAPPY HUGUENOT. Open 7.30.
MATINEE TO-DAY, at 2.30.

OLYMPIA.
OPEN ALL DAY, 12 noon to 11 P.M. Grand Spectacle, 2.30 and 8.30, THE ORIENT; or, an Odyssey to the East. 3,500 Performers. Troupes or Elephants, Dromedaries, Camels, Horses, &c. Strelitz Circus. Neapolitan Band. Temple of Venus. Pictures of the Thames. Grandest Show on Earth.

ALHAMBRA.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A Grand INTERNATIONAL WRESTLING Tournament, commencing MONDAY NIGHT, May 20. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ALHAMBRA.
TO-NIGHT, ALI BABA, at 10, the Forty Thieves, and the Magic Carpet.
With her Aerial Ballet, will appear. At 8, A DAY OUT. Varieties by the Hanlons, Della Rocca, Henri French, Johnson, Rinaldo, and Beatley, Heugler Sisters, Billie Barlow, Mabel Allen, Techow's Cats, &c. Prices 6d. to £3 3s. Open 7.45.

EMPIRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, will be presented,
FAUST,
a grand new spectacular ballet in five tableaux, under the direction of Mr. George Edwardes. The ballet is arranged by Mdme. Katti Lanner from the Scenario of Mr. Wilhelm, and produced under their own superintendence. The music by Herr Meyer Lutz and Mr. Ernest Ford. Supported by Mdlle. Virginia Zucchetta, Signorina Hedwig Rosani, Signorina Malvina Cavallazzi. Varieties by the Boston Sisters Anderson, Belloni, Guinn, and Dubois, Ellis Dogs, Florrie West, Lina Pantzer, Duncan and Geraldine, Egger-Heiser, the Fauteurs, and TO-NIGHT Yvette Guilbert. Doors open 7.45.

PALACE THEATRE OF VARIETIES, SHAFTESBURY AVENUE.
EVERY EVENING at 7.30, Black Patti, Frederick Dumont, Rose Baker, My Fancy, John Le Hay, Edwin Barwick, The Empire Trio, May Evans, La Belle Rose, R. H. Douglas, Florence D'Orville, Edith Yorke, M. Richard and his Serpentine Dancing Dogs, Clara Wieland, the Two Series of Tableaux Vivants, and Hengler's his impersonations of Great Men—Past and Present. Popular Prices.—Manager, Mr. Charles Morton.

THE ROYAL AQUARIUM.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW, TWO AND SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Wonderful sights. The World's Greatest Show, 2.30 and 7.30. Over 100 Artists. All Free. Early Varieties, 10 A.M., Free. The Great Lupino Family, Kangaroos; Adeline, the graceful Gymnast, a Double Backward Somersault from the Roof; and hosts of Star Artists, Novelties, and Attractions, &c. Open 10 A.M. Grand Swimming Entertainment, 3 and 10. Great Angling Contest: The Rod v. Man and Woman, 3.30. A Gold Mine in operation. Hundreds of Manikins delving 1,000 feet below the earth for gold. Entranced Subjects always on view. See the awakening, 10.30. Coming Monday:—The Flying Alsons, Wrestling Bears, Dogs of Venice, &c.

DRUNKEN OR DRUGGED?

Mr. Quilter's amendment to the Budget Bill, which was debated last night with a geniality that fitted the occasion, did not attack the beer duty at its most vulnerable point. Confronted by a deficit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has determined upon having recourse to one, or at the utmost two interests. Further, he spares a very kindred trade, because it happens to be Irish and not English. The distiller escapes, and the brewer suffers. Sir William Harcourt cannot have effected this injustice as a teetotaller, since in that case he would have exactly reversed the process. His reasons sit on the Anti-Parnellite benches, and they consist of members who depend to a considerable extent upon distillers and publicans. It is needless to say that none of those gentlemen took part in yesterday's discussion. They sat with an air of innocent abstraction—as though never a drop of "special Irish" had ever descended an Hibernian throat—until the time came to vote, and then the whisky-monger walked side by side with the Temperance advocate. Thus do other Irishmen than Burke give up to party what is meant for mankind. We allow that Mr. Quilter's arguments were rather to seek on the sides of finance and administration. Quotations from Gay are pleasing enough, but they do not make deficits good. Inasmuch as four-fifths of the beer manufactured in this country would have been ruled out under his amendment, he would have left Sir William Harcourt at his wits' end for a balance. Besides, it would have entailed an amount of inquisitorial investigation that might drive yet another Mr. Whitbread "from his beer with an e to his bier with an i." Sir William Harcourt pressed home these points none the less cogently, because he preserved his urbanity throughout; and the withdrawal of the amendment was the only course left to Mr. Quilter.

At the same time, the House cannot be considered to have wasted its time in discussing barley, malt, hops, and their substitutes. If the Chancellor of the Exchequer could have shown that the pint-pot is wholly innocent of caramelose-sucrosan and the other crack-jaw ingredients quoted by Mr. Quilter, the amendment might be censurable. What Sir William Harcourt did was to narrow down the quantity of beer that is not beer, and then to argue that sugar, and similar materials, produce just as sound a liquor as barley. The argument hobbles a bit; and "only one-fifth" is scarcely an ingenuous way of putting an ugly fact. We should like to know the sphere of influence over which that fifth operates. Are we washing our throats in London with a preparation of hops or of antinonnin? Persecuted from the capital by dexvert shall we find malt at Manchester? If these spurious drinks were labelled with quasi-teetotal names ending in "ade" nobody could object. As they are not, they are no more and no less than frauds. Sir William passed from chemicals, which must be harmful, to sugar, which may possibly be harmless, over a bridge provided by Mr. Gladstone. "The artificial preference given to malt and hops"—these were the golden words of the member for Midlothian—"imports a serious evil into trade." No schoolman ever perpetrated a more ingeniously misleading abuse of language. The limitation of beer to malt and hops is not artificial, for the simple reason that it cannot be made from anything else. No less than 1,120,000 cwt. of sugar, it appears, enters into the composition of what passes for beer. The concoction may be innocuous; we do not say that it is not. But it is not beer, and we want beer. Sir William Harcourt maintains that these adulterations—for adulterations they are—do not affect the demand for British barley, which, according to him, is determined by the prices of foreign grain. Yet, curiously enough, sugar is cheap, while pure malt is expensive; and Mr. Chaplin produced evidence to show that rice and maize will, in consequence, be preferred to barley. The exact incidence of the extra 6*d.* may be open to question, as, indeed, is the incidence of every tax. Sir William Harcourt's round assertion that it falls solely on the brewers convinces, until you read Mr. Chaplin's equally positive counter-statement that it hits British agriculturists and no other class. But the position that when a workman hands his money over a bar he has a right to get beer, pure beer, and nothing but beer, is absolutely impregnable. The essence of the Temperance question really consists in the quality of the liquor sold, and the Budget, we fear, makes headlong for adulteration and consequent drunkenness.

FORMOSA.

Formosa, the large island in the Pacific to which public attention is just now directed, but a few years since was practically an unknown land, and even now the number of Europeans who have penetrated into the interior is very small. It is known to the Chinese as Taiwan, and lies between the Southern and Eastern Sea, separated from the Chinese mainland by the Strait of Fokien. The great value of the island will be seen by its position, forming as it does a protective fortification between the Asiatic coast and the broad expanse of the Pacific. It has for some time been a bone of contention between the Chinese and Japanese. Although nominally a part of China, the sovereignty of the Chinese only extends over about half the island; over certain other parts they exercise only a nominal sway, but there are still some portions, into which no Chinaman dares to enter.

In the year 1858 Taiwan-fu was opened to foreign trade by the British, French, and United States treaties, and Tamsui by the French treaty in the same year. In 1863 Takao was opened as a dependency of Tamsui, Taiwan-fu, and Kelung as a dependency of Tamsui by provisional regulations. The first British Consut was appointed to Formosan ports in 1862, but the trade of the island was so small that in 1868 it was proposed to remove them, so as to save the expense of the consular establishment. The merchants on the island protested so that they were allowed to remain; since that time trade has greatly developed, and is more and more attracting the attention of foreigners. The claims of Japan upon the island are to-day matter for consideration. The situation is serious. British and German marines have been landed at Anping to protect the foreign residents. Takau Harbour is being patrolled by British bluejackets in armed launches. To-day we hear that the Japanese Government is about to sail for the island, and wonder what sort of reception they will get. The Formosa Strait being the much-frequented high road for vessels proceeding to the ports of Northern China, increases the importance of the island. The first port opened to foreigners was Taiwan-fu, considered to be the capital of the island. This is a large city, situated three miles from the coast. It contains over 120,000 inhabitants, and is also the seat of government. Anping is the port of the city, but consists of a small village close to the ruins of the old Dutch fort. A creek runs to Taiwan-fu, so that boats can proceed up to the city at high tide; the land between the two places is simply a mud flat below the level of high water. This flat is divided into squares by embankments, and there is an embanked road the entire distance. At certain seasons the sea is admitted to this flat, and allowed to evaporate for the purpose of

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

During the past fortnight the weather has been most favourable for the development of the cereal crops, and although the searching dry wind, together with the hot sunshine, have parched the surface of the ground, the pastures are in a most satisfactory condition, and should we shortly have another good fall of rain farmers will be assured of an abundant grass crop. The rain must be followed with weather like the present, and then a few weeks hence a very good hay harvest will be the result.

The last few weeks has witnessed considerable animation in the wheat trade, with more speculative activity than has been seen for the past two years. The reason for this change is the alteration of opinion in the United States, where wheat is considered a safe investment at the present quotations and the present outlook of this year's wheat crop of the world, coupled with the small quantity in stock in the wheat-consuming countries of Europe. France, Russia, Roumania, and England, besides, all show a decrease in the acreage under wheat. Last week the average price of British wheat as returned by the Board of Agriculture showed something of the advance that has been noticed on our markets since Easter, for the wheat average stood at 21s. 4*d.* per quarter of 480 lb. as compared with 20s. 4*d.* three weeks before. This is not much of a rise in the price of wheat, but it is higher than any weekly average recorded since the week ending on the 8th of September last. In considering this return by the Board of Agriculture, it should be borne in mind that the Board of Agriculture do not say that the average price given is that for the week ending May 4, 1895, but that it is the average price of British corn, Imperial measure, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended May 4, 1895.

The barley trade is rather disappointing this week, and prices have receded somewhat, the malting season being nearly or quite finished, so that the average last week was 20s. 5*d.*, or 3*d.* less than in the preceding week. Oats, on the other hand, had a fair sale, and the average was 6*d.* more than that recorded in the previous week, or 14s. 8*d.* per quarter.

It will not surprise many in this country to hear that the Reichstag Committee on Count Kanitz's motion for a State monopoly in grain rejected on Monday last, by thirteen against twelve votes, the resolution brought forward by Count Schwern declaring that the Committee approved the general purpose of the motion.

Last week the Lord Mayor of Manchester extended, on behalf of the City Council, a cordial invitation to the Royal Agricultural Society to hold their 1897 meeting in Manchester, and this invitation has been duly accepted by the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, who have not visited Manchester for eighteen years. On the occasion of the last Royal Agricultural Show held at Manchester, the total number of visitors who paid for admission at the gates was 189,102, the greatest total ever recorded.

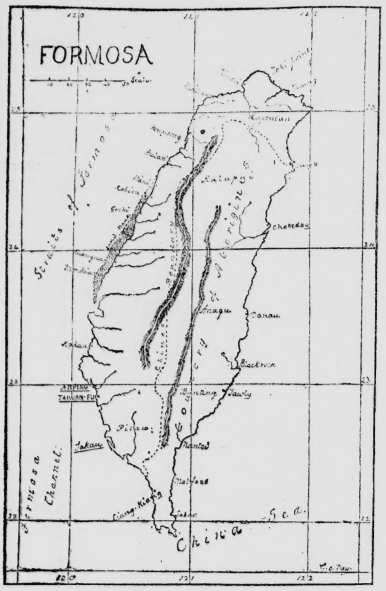
Another move in the right direction was made on Tuesday last when Mr. Chamberlain opened, at West Lavington, near Devizes, a School of Agriculture, founded by the Mercers' Company of London, under the Dauntsey Trust. The right hon. gentleman congratulated the promoters on the defeat of a scheme which was originally submitted to Parliament by the Charity Commissioners, and commented on the paramount importance of paying respect to bequests of pious founders. In connection with agriculture we note that the Prime Minister has established an experimental farm, and no doubt valuable information will be available.

Experiments have been carried out at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station to ascertain the value of wheat as food for pigs, and the results arrived at may be briefly stated to be as follows: (1) Pigs with increasing age diminish their rate of increase. (2) Pigs put rather young upon full feed do not maintain their rate of increase, but fall behind others that are older and less long on full feed. (3) The fattening process for pigs, to be profitable, must be short, perhaps not longer than two months. (4) Wheat as a food for growing pigs is superior to maize, weight for weight. (5) Neither wheat nor maize give the best results when fed alone; both should be mixed with a food rich in nitrogen, such as peas. (6) Very young pigs cannot be reared at all on a clear wheat diet.

The recent rise in the value of cattle and sheep is likely to be maintained with the present outlook of green food, and at the Boston fair, held a few days since, we find prices were quite up to, if not higher than, those obtained at Lincoln, and most of the beasts changed hands. Yearlings fetched eight to fourteen guineas, and three-year-olds eighteen to twenty-one guineas. Fat stock was generally about 7*s.* 6*d.* per stone, the prices ranging from £18 to £25, and in a few cases as high as £29.

collecting the salt, the manufacture of which is a Government monopoly, and smuggling the article is punishable by heavy penalties.

Close to Anping there is a little deep water, but unfortunately there exists a bar with but a few feet of water, so that often navigation is hindered with the slightest sea. Formosa is a wonderful island in its productions. The most important, however, is sugar; canes are grown all over the plain, and in many parts crushed by the rude mills of the country. Another article is the rattan cane, used for putting



round sugar-bags and tea-chests. Those of a light colour are imported from the Straits of Malacca, with which a good trade is carried on. The chief tea-producing district in the island is that of Banka. This is grown on the slopes of the hills in small patches. The cultivation is rapidly on the increase, and is a profitable undertaking, as ten pounds sterling can be produced from an acre of suitable ground, and this with but little risk to the cultivator. Another very remarkable production of Formosa is camphor. This is obtained from the trees growing near Tokoham. It is distilled, and sent in a crude state in tubs to Hong Kong. The tree most sought after is the gigantic *Laurus camphora*, and this search frequently brings the Chinese into hostile collision with the aborigines, within whose territory alone this tree is to be found. But the commerce of the island suffers from the absence of good harbours along the populous western coast, and of navigable rivers throughout the island. The people of Formosa may be divided into three classes: the Chinese; the subjugated aborigines now largely intermingled with the Chinese; and the uncivilized aborigines of the eastern region, who refuse to acknowledge Chinese authority, and carry on raids as opportunity occurs. These latter are commonly known as Chiuhoan—raw savages—and are split up into a large number of tribes, who are constantly on the war trail, and, when not engaged in raids upon the Chinese, fight among themselves. They are, indeed, a strange people. The dress of the men is limited sometimes to a strip of calico wrapped round the loins, but the use of sleeveless jackets has become general, and a sort of blouse, reaching down to the ankles, is worn during cold weather. The arms consist of a short sword, stuck in a girdle, a spear, and a bow or matchlock. The ammunition for the latter is carried in a bag suspended to a chain or a string of beads worn over the shoulder. A steel, flint, and tinder complete the equipment. The women wear tight-fitting jackets and a skirt reaching to the knees, both of calico, and the latter ornamented with a bright border of red or yellow. The hair is bound up with red silk and then twisted round the head, so as to form a double coronet.

The custom of tattooing is universal amongst the tribes hostile to the Chinese. After a lad has accompanied a raid against the Chinese he is tattooed on the forehead, and when he adds the first head of a Chinaman to the trophies of his native village he is tattooed on the chin. Girls are tattooed on the forehead, married women on the cheeks. Such are the inhabitants of the north-eastern part of the island. Those of the south are Chinese, who have immigrated from the neighbourhood of Amoy, and speak the dialect of that district.

Formosa is an island, if successfully and judiciously governed, with a future which bids fair to be a bright one. Richly endowed by Nature, it is greatly favoured by its insular position. Two or three of the present industries offer splendid fields for foreign enterprise if reasonable facilities are but granted. The cultivation of tea might be extended. Indigo offers an opening for foreign enterprise. The growth of sugar-canes might be increased, while on the southern hills coffee might be advantageously cultivated. Of the mineral wealth, nothing is accurately known besides coal, sulphur, and petroleum. Of the abundance of coal we are assured, as in the northern part of the island it is worked with European machinery. This is already a great advantage to steamers, and to the whole of the Strait trade on that coast. The coal is a tertiary lignite, burns fast, and gives out much heat. It is excellent for household purposes, but requires mixing with other kinds for use at sea. All vessels which come for coal lie in Kelung harbour, the coal being carried to the water's edge in baskets, and then shipped in cargo boats, which convey it to the vessel. Some of the coal has to be carried over the hills. In one valley near Kelung, a short time since, as many as sixty mines were opened, and from the district as much as 45,000 tons were shipped in foreign vessels in one year; that quantity has since been considerably increased.

Messrs. Cook have prepared for their ubiquitous tourists new editions of their guides to the Netherlands and to Switzerland. In each case, besides being revised, these handbooks have been considerably enlarged. They are less pretentious, however, than the familiar Baedeker, and considerably larger in type. For the scampering Cook's tourist who likes to "do" a tour at record speed they are just what is required.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain can hardly have expected our unqualified approval of their speeches last night on the government of London; it argues no small degree of moral courage that they spoke out as they did. Indeed we notice that Unionist leaders get more and more confident each time they stand up for the great cause of the Disintegration of London. For our unaggressive selves we still stand in the position which Mr. Balfour described as until lately his own. We are still among the simple-minded persons who suppose that elections for London can be conducted upon purely non-party lines. To put it more accurately, we are still so simple-minded as to suppose that London questions should draw the dividing line in London politics. Even now we can see no reason why because a man desires the unity of the British Islands he should vote for the division of London. Of course the frankly partisan conduct of the last County Council election makes our ideas more difficult of realization—probably for many years impossible. The result is the present spirit of the Council, which we trust is as satisfactory to those responsible for it as it will not be to the citizens of London.

The problems discussed by the Unionist leaders are not acute just now, but that, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, is the very reason why we should now give them a quiet consideration. Mr. Balfour, too, hinted that the coming Unionist Cabinet will set itself to regulate the future government of London. From the tone of both principal speakers there seems reason to fear that this regulation will not proceed on the lines of the Royal Commission's report. From the matter of the same speakers there seems no such reason to think that they rightly apprehend the conditions of the problem they are to attack. Mr. Chamberlain repeated last night the usual argument that London is very large—no mean city, in fact. We recognize the truth of the contention. But London is also one city, and it is absurd to try to destroy the fact by reiterating the half-truth that it is also many. That there are interests common to groups of parts and interests common to the whole is just as important a truth as that various parts have interests of their own. The next Government will have to settle what interests are common and what are particular, and they will have to arrange accordingly the functions of the central government and the glorified vestries. Also they will have to work out the problem into a workable administration, of which at present they show little promise.

A DROP TOO MUCH.

"The patriot is a man of beer," might have been taken for the text of Mr. Quilter's speech last night. Beer is the light of England's eyes and the trust of England's arm; and beer is fast fading from the soil. Our poets—Mr. Quilter's selection of Hogarth and Gay seems a little limited—have hymned the virtues of ale; but the spirit of *that* ale is fainting and dying; and in its room there cometh amilona, with dextrodiastatic malt, caramel chips and dexvert; caramelose-sucrosan, dextrinous grain caramel, antinonnin and a "stuff" called aphrodite. It is better than the Homeric catalogue of ships, far better than the proper names of Milton, to read aloud this golden list of musical names. But to drink one or all of them—"O! the pity of it, Iago; Iago, the pity of it." We cannot quite discover what it all has to do with the beer tax; but a truce to beer taxes! Let us weep and drink with Mr. Quilter, casting eyes of longing to the days of that peasant who sang, "I likes a drop of good beer, I does." Poetical politics have been too much monopolized by Bands of Hope, but the lyrics of our country are certainly on our side.

It seems that we are to be kept in the dark yet a little longer about the exact terms of the Treaty of Shimonoseki. It has been ratified now, but the supplementary treaty necessitated by European pressure is obviously a part of the first, and the two will be issued together. This second arrangement is not yet made, but Count Ito and Li Hung Chang are getting to work again. It is taken as certain now that Japan's compensation will be in money. It seems a little hard that China should pay for Port Arthur, when everybody knows it is only banked with her for Russia to draw out in due season. However, if the Emperor does not object to buying a railway terminus for his friend and neighbour it is nobody else's place to object for him. The increase of indemnity will involve an increase in the prospective Chinese loan, which the *Times* foreshadows at a hundred and eighty millions. M. Hanotaux is going to confer with the leading Parisian financiers on the subject, but we do not expect that amount to be taken up without the aid of London.

In the case decided yesterday against the well-known comic singer, Mr. G. W. Hunter, he seems at first sight to have been rather harshly treated. The fact that he could not appear at the same time at two different music-halls, one in Surrey and the other in Middlesex, should be self-evident to everybody, especially to such crafty folk as one would imagine the agents to be whose duty it is to look after the interests of performers. No does a telegram, altering the time of an appearance, seem reasonable notice. Unfortunately, however, for him, Mr. Hunter was a victim to circumstances beyond his control. The inner history of the management of certain halls and their battles with a certain agent is not known to the general public; suffice to say that the sin of the agent have been visited on several of his clients beside Mr. Hunter. But there is a good time coming for music-hall folk. Thanks to certain Acts of Parliament they will henceforth all be able to read and write and so to dispense with an agent altogether, while at the same time they will be precisely 10 per cent. richer than they are at present.

The internal politics of Roumania share the glory of Pericles' ideal woman; they are the least spoken of among men either for good or evil. But now, shamed into emulation by its neighbours, Austria and Servia and Bulgaria, it has evolved a very full-blooded crisis indeed. The National Liberals have resigned in a body, senators and deputies alike. It is true that this organized self-abnegation is not new in Roumania; the Liberals did it in '75 and the Conservatives in '84. That was on grave constitutional issues; the cause of the present exodus makes the crisis, to be frank, look a little silly. It is felt that a new law about the mines of the country gives undue facilities to foreigners. There are rich mines in Roumania, but as the Roumanians have hitherto done little to open them out the National Liberals appear to protest a thought too much. It is suspected that their real motive is to hasten a dissolution. There are fifty seats vacant, but the Constitution cannot allow by-elections because the resignations, being made in one block, could not be accepted. Which makes the tactics of the National Liberals rather more inexplicable than before. We suppose they must now un-resign and then re-resign one by one.

THE FOREST POOL.

Lean down and see your little face
Reflected in the forest pool,
Tall fox-gloves grow about the place,
Forget-me-nots grow blue and cool.
Look deep, and see the naiad rise
To meet the sunshine of your eyes.

Your face lies where the lilies rest,
The naiad rises clothed in grace,
She lays a lily on your breast,
She lays her face against your face—
Her face, more fair than any maid's
Who ever trod these sylvan glades.

Ah—look no more—the water stirs,
The naiad weeps your face to see,
Your beauty is more rare than hers
And you are more beloved than she;
Fly! fly, before she steal the charms
The pool has trusted to her arms!

At the unveiling of the Luther Memorial at Eisenach this week the Luther fountain on the Wartburg ran wine. We are not told what sort of wine it was, nor what the consequences were to the festive population of Eisenach. There was, however, a floating rumour that results were unequal to expectations, and that no one seemed to get "much forrader." Perhaps the feast committee forgot to order the water to be turned off before the wine was turned on. Whether Luther himself would have approved of this special form of rejoicing is doubtful. "Reason," he said in his last sermon at Wittenberg, "should be drowned in the font at baptism," but that does not say drowned in a fountain of wine. In the early Church, however, one saint at least owed his canonization to his love for the bottle, and this was St. Crispin. This saint was first a cobbler, and he took with him to his work-stall a large bottle of golden wine—though some say water—to lighten his labours. He remarked that the rays of his candle focussed themselves in this liquor into a single point of intense light. This discovery he communicated to his fellow cobblers, who henceforth used bowls of water to concentrate their tapers' gleam on their finest work. In gratitude to Crispin they got him canonized, and vowed they would celebrate his day by a universal holiday. That day was a Monday, and the bootmakers swore a great oath that they would do nothing on a Monday. Other trades have since followed, not wisely but too well, and hence the French expression for *chômage—feter la St. Lundi*.

If any one, for choice an American, desires to gain a world's record in the way of travel, all he has to do is to give his services in some useful capacity to the owners of an Atlantic liner. How is a million and a half statute miles in twenty years for high? Yet this is the mileage attributed to the White Star Company's *Germanic*, who, during that period, has crossed the Atlantic as many as 422 times. Liners are funny dogs. They invariably begin life as greyhounds, but as they grow older they become mere retrievers, good to fetch and carry, but no good for racing. It is not that their pace deteriorates, but that their younger rivals are more finely conceived than themselves, thanks to constant improvements in machinery and boilers. The *Germanic*, however, is still so strong on her legs that it has been decided to take her home to the yard from which she was launched—that of the famous builders, Messrs. Harland and Wolff, of Belfast—and equip her with new lungs of the latest pattern. She thus enters on a second incarnation as a greyhound, and makes her first voyage in that guise next Wednesday.

The unhappy Paragraph 111 of the German Anti-Revolutionary Bill has gone its way to inevitable destruction. Yesterday the amendments proposed to strengthen it were rejected by the Reichstag, and the clause itself followed them. This will take the heart out of the measure and the Government together. The Conservatives, if they hold to their position, will vote against the whole concern, and the Ultramontanes, though their policy is apt to be shiftier, have probably been irritated by the Ministers into the same course. It is not apparent to an English mind that these Ministers have acted with any striking degree of tact; indeed, we are not sure that Herr von Köller does not need a little Coercion Bill all to himself. Whether the Government abandon the measure or not is at present dubious, but in any case the present temper of the Reichstag puts its passage, in any effective shape, into the sphere of the impossible. It will be a blow to the Kaiser that the Bills fail, considering the flourish with which he originally announced them. But what can you do with a bunch of fractious fractions like the present Reichstag?

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BEER.

IN THE HOUSE. BY AN OBSERVER.

"THE national beverage," as several teetotal-looking gentlemen yesterday were pleased to refer to "jolly good ale enough," was the chief provision for the refreshment of a week-end attendance in the House of Commons. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer had to go back to his Beer Budget; that simple document which at one draught settled the financial future of the nation for the coming year by keeping the extra sixpence tax on the 36-gallon cask of beer. There were four suggestions down for improving the clause of the Budget Bill dealt with, but they were all ruled out—except the last. In the excision of the first three, men marvelled at the unusual boldness of Mr. Mellor, who not only cut out Mr. Heneage, but actually gave reasons pat for doubting the precedent quoted. The last amendment was in the name of Mr. Cuthbert Quilter. He generally holds his peace, but he broke it yesterday with some effect. He is an avowed lover of pure beer—and he got a surfeit of it apropos of his own amendment to exclude substitutes. His own speech was in a way quite amusing, and made them laugh. Among other things he said in effect that the peerage was to some extent a beerage. He quoted poetry—concluding with a stanza ending, "in foaming nappy ale." And he gave an appalling polyglot list of names of brewers' substitutes for malt and hops: among them echumen, or foaming powder, which he slyly suspected the Chancellor of the Exchequer of drinking, and "Aphrodite," which he thought might commend itself to some members of the House. Sir William was jovial but firm in reply, and got the amendment dropped and the resolution carried by a twenty-four majority.

HOME BREWED (MR. QUILTER).

AND SKITTLES.

But it must not be supposed that this was all that was done, for the House of Commons cannot live from day to day without a laugh at something, however small. And Scotland for ever, as they say in this Ministry founded by a pure Scotsman, contributed its share to the gaiety of the nation in the questions that came before serious business began. Sir Donald Macfarlane, declaring himself in revolt because of the delay in setting up the Scotch Committee, was in so second-hand a way suggestive of Dr. Macgregor and Mr. Weir that even Sir William Harcourt seemed to smile an official smile as he told him in so many words the Government would see him to the Highlands and Islands before it cared. That gay Scotch laddie Mr. Campbell-Bannerman did even better. Mr. Field, the tragi-comically-clad Dublin member, asked for information on some tiny point, and, failing to get what news he wanted, said, "I hope the right honourable gentleman will give me private satisfaction." With a fine martial intonation, the War Secretary answered in a voice no would-be duellist need be ashamed of, "I hope it has not come to that yet." The combatants may be left there. The end of the evening was most uninteresting. It was London and North Western Railway again, and the indictment against them for refusing to employ "monoglot Welshmen," as the phrase ran for the night. Mr. Lloyd-George tried his English; Mr. Bryn Roberts attempted his Welsh; Mr. Plunket as a London and North Western Railway director defended the company. But an early rising Radical was heard to mutter as he went home, "Oh skittles!"

"FOR IT'S UP THE BONNETS."
(SIR D. MACFARLANE.)

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—About a fortnight ago I remember reading in your columns a review in which you poured ironic scorn on a book called "Haunted by Posterity." Among other sarcasms you said, "It is a great idea greatly worked out." I noticed the other day that the publishers (Messrs. A. and C. Black) advertise these words as if they were a serious judgment on the book. Cannot you prevent them from thus deceiving the public as to your opinions?—Yours, &c.,

A CAREFUL READER.

[Such matters are usually left to the self-respect of publishers.—ED. *P.M.G.*]

AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL DISCOVERY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—You have already achieved great fame over a striking and correct forecast of an important political event, and now I would venture to ask for a brief space to inform your numerous readers that in a strange manner I have also come into possession of a startling fact. I have, without question, discovered that the Government is on its last legs, that a dissolution may be expected at any moment, and that preparations for departure are already being made. On August 23rd, 1893, I addressed a letter to a permanent official at the Foreign Office. To-day it has been returned to me through the Dead Letter Office. It may have been wrongly directed, but from the remarks on the envelope it appears that the Post Office only tried (in 1893) to find the official in question at one other department, viz., the Colonial Office—twenty-two months ago! My office is in Westminster, and, as all the world knows, the Foreign and Colonial Offices are in the same quarter. It is evident that the overworked gentry at the Foreign Office have been compelled to allow this letter to remain in their pigeon-holes until they received peremptory orders from their chief to "clear out" and make way for their successors. I speak as one who ought to know, having some years ago had large private secretarial experience with a Cabinet Minister.—Your obedient servant,

Westminster, May 8. M.P.'s PRIVATE SECRETARY.

A new work on the eggs of British birds, containing coloured illustrations, and with letter press by Mr. Henry Seebohm, is announced by Messrs. Pawson and Brailsford, of Sheffield. Reproductions in the best style of modern chromo-lithography of the eggs of birds which breed within the British Isles, and of some four hundred others that are recognized as British, will be given in the volume.

Mr. Denison Ross's translation of the "Tarikh-i-Rashidi" of Mirza Muhammad Haidar, being a history of the Moghuls of Central Asia, will be published on Monday next. The book has been edited, with commentary, notes, and map, by Mr. N. Elias, H. M. Consul-General for Khorasan and Sistan.

BOG.

"To everything there is a season," says the Preacher, and now is the season to let bog, says the agent, and forthwith decorates gates and walls with notices, half printed, half MS., that he will attend on a certain day at a certain time to let bog. Bog is not an exclusively Irish institution: there is reason to believe that it exists in Holland and other parts of the world, even in a few places in England, but nowhere does it play such an important part in social economy as in Ireland. It is to Ireland what the coal-pits are to England and the forests to other countries—the chief source of fuel. A mud cabin, a plot of potatoes, and a rick of turf, and the Irish peasant has all the necessaries of life. Clothes he requires, but more for decency than warmth, and they last him a long time. Tea, tobacco, and goat's milk he may have, but they are luxuries and may be dispensed with, but turf is all-important for cooking the potatoes and to make the inside of his cabin a few degrees drier than the surrounding bog.

Bog is getting scarce now: in some places it is exhausted and in all it is getting dear. Bog if near a town is worth 4*d.* a square yard, or £80 an acre, while freehold agricultural land may be, but is not often, worth £20. The Irish landlord in these days is getting to respect his bogs, though he always loved them for the snipe they harboured. They are for the most part reserved, that is, not let to tenants, and no legislation has as yet given them to his tenants, whereat he rejoices, but boasts not loudly lest the oversight be remedied and the bogs go the way of his other lands.

We will go with the agent and attend him while he lets the bog. He goes not as a rule in person, but by deputy, sending his clerk; but to-day the landlord, on a visit from England, wishes to see the ceremony, so he goes in person. Landlords are not yet extinct in Kerry—in fact, many people will tell you that there are still too many, but even they will admit that landlords in the flesh are scarce, and, like certain birds, may be classed as "rare visitors." Landlords and hares mostly disappeared when the Land League arose.

It is a fine day, and as the road rises to some six hundred feet above the plain a fine panorama is displayed. On the left rises the lofty range of Slieve Mish, stretching away some forty miles to the west, and ending in the giant summit of Brandon, 3,127 ft. high; Tralee Bay lies tranquil, dotted with little islands, with Fenit on its northern side, and the Atlantic beyond it. The eye follows the coast-line past Kerry Head, noting Loop Head on the coast of Clare, marking the entrance of the Shannon, past Ballybunnion, that tiniest of watering-places, and quaint as Clovelly, to where the scene is bounded on the east by the mountain ranges of Limerick and Tipperary. Immediately below lies an extensive and fertile plain, though streaked in places with dark brown spots of bog, whereon are two prominent landmarks, the burial-place of the Earls of Kerry and the old round tower at Ratteo, which have watched for centuries the struggle of man against the forces of Nature. At length a small group of men is seen on the road, and the car stops where the bog, the subject of the letting, joins the road, or rather, used to join it, for many years of working have driven it back four or five hundred yards from the road, and now between it and the road lie many acres of cutaway bog, awaiting lime and sea sand and labour, and promising, in return potatoes and cabbage, and later on butter and beef. But, alas! Australia has entered into the market, and what chance has poor cutaway bog, burdened with taxes and poor rates, if not with rent, against so rich a competitor?

THE CEREMONY.

The group of men resolves itself into about twenty individuals of the labourer class, ragged as to clothes and apparently all of advanced age. One or two young men are there, but Kerry is not the place to find young men, and if you ask for their addresses you will find that they mostly end in U.S.A. All good English boys, if properly brought up, are taught that their efforts should be directed to getting to Heaven. The Irish gossoon is satisfied with America.

The bailiff, who is also rent-warner and caretaker, now has a private interview with the agent, and complains that sundry parties have cut bog without lawful permission, and even carried it to Tralee and sold it, whereupon the landlord suggests that they should be prosecuted. A great panacea from one point of view for all Irish evils is process. Then a move is made towards the banks, and arriving there the agent sits down on a low stack of turf sods, while the landlord sits by his side and sucks the top of his stick. A careful man now is this landlord, and not over given to talking with tenants, lest lightly-spoken words return in six months time as formidable rent-abating promises. Moreover, he is still haunted with the memory of his first visit to his property, when an apparently poverty-stricken tenant, father of thirteen children, all dressed in rags for the occasion, pointed to the mess prepared for the pigs, and said that was all he and his family had to eat, and thereby got a permanent reduction of fifty per cent., and furnished a tale for the country to laugh at for many a long year.

Agent commences by saying he proposes to sell at 4*d.* a yard. The crowd object. Agent explains he means a cubic yard. Crowd, ignorant of weights and measures, objects more loudly, and one old gentleman makes a speech. Agent reverts to old system, such is the power of eloquence, but says he means to charge more this year than last because bog is getting scarce. Crowd objects; says it can get bog elsewhere cheaper—"shaper," they call it—and better quality; alleges that a passage has been promised and not made. Then follow more talk and more arguments, in spite of which agent seems to carry his point, and landlord, to whom the dialect is unintelligible, hears words such as "rail," "six rods," "slaughan," and wrangles about eight-and-sixpence or nine shillings, sixteen-and-four or seventeen shillings, and wonders whether he has really ever been in Piccadilly or given half a crown for a cigar, and, if so, how much turf would be accepted in payment therefor.

At last the business is settled somehow, and the agent and crowd move off to inspect the banks and settle the proposed passage, whereby the turf, when saved, can be carried in donkey-cars to the road. Landlord stops and watches a party at work. A bank six feet deep is being worked by two men with spades, which cut the wet soil or peat into lumps about six inches square and eighteen long. Attendant on each of them is a man with a fork, who lifts chocolate-looking lumps on to the top of the bank, where four more men spread them to dry. In about six weeks this party will come again and put the sods up in little stacks, and once again in the autumn, when they are dry, they will haul them home and build a big rick near the homestead, and so keep a bright fire through the winter. And the smoke will form a rich perfume, which will be wafted far out to sea, and greet the home-coming emigrant, and wake in him memories of the old home where he lived on the Kerry mountains.

"MARITANA" AT DRURY LANE.

IT is the fashion—and, on the whole, a healthy fashion—to harbour a certain contempt for the Anglo-Italian opera—shall we call it?—of a couple of generations ago. With all the healthiness of that contempt in view, we are nevertheless inclined to think that of all the gay composers of that operatic kind, Wallace deserves the least share. In fact we are not sure that we really and heartily despise him at all. We do not love him for his ballads, which were often cheap and nasty, though not cheaper and nastier than the ballad of our period; nor do we admire him for his second-rate successes in melodramatic effects. But he had—he most certainly had—a great sentiment for the orchestra. His occasional, as apart from his boastful, melodies are often beautiful, in a profuse kind of way, and he joins his flats in a completely attractive manner that occasionally recalls masters to whose musical company Wallace is generally an utter stranger. It is just where Wallace strove with bluster and brag after effect that he most conspicuously failed; it is where he imagines himself in a far less heroic mood, and writes naturally, that he often achieves remarkable beauty. Let us not forget, naturally, that he often achieves remarkable beauty. Let us not forget, either, that Berlioz confessed to a tenderness for that most romantic of all scapegraces. Last night the performance at Drury Lane was quite comfortably passable. Miss Fanny Moody made an attractive Maritana, and Mr. Child's Don Cesar achieved at least a gallery success. The orchestra was much better than usual, and the choruses were weak.

AN ALARMING FIRE may be AVOIDED by the use of MERRYWEATHERS DOMESTIC FIRE APPLIANCES.—Cat., 63, Long Acre, London, W.C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EPPING FOREST.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Will you allow one who has known Epping Forest for half a century, and resided on its borders for more than half that time, a small space in reply to those who are so persistently attacking the conservators? I entirely agree with Mr. E. V. Buxton's letter, but I am desirous of pointing out that even he does not touch what to my mind is the most important question in the controversy. For whose pleasure and in whose interest did the City expend the many thousands which the dedication of the Forest to the public cost them? It was understood to be intended as a huge lung for ever-increasing London, and a place for the recreation of its teeming masses. This is what the conservators and the verderers appear to keep in view by endeavouring to improve the real beauties of the place. When it passed into their hands it was an unsightly collection of pollard trees, beneath which grew a dense mass of bushes, in many places almost impenetrable, and where pedestrians could wander (owing to the clayey nature of the soil) the paths, except in the hottest summer, never dried. Now air and light are being let in, crowded pollards thinned so as to give the best the chance of becoming in time as fine as Burnham Beeches, paths and rides are opened to enable the holiday folk to enjoy their possession. What do the malcontents want? That it should be left in the state it was, but growing more rank and tangled every year, because a "field club" and a few wandering naturalists are pleased to think it is more "natural." To my mind, either they ignore the real purpose for which it was bought, or they look to nobody's pleasure but their own. It is only to be hoped that public feeling will not be misled or lose sight of the fact that for the pleasure of the many it should be so dealt with as to be more or less available as a playground, and not kept as a preserve. One of their complaints is that it is being made too like a park. Many, as ardent admirers of the picturesque as the malcontents, think the extent is so great that the conservators might go even further than they have in that direction, to the great advantage of the public.—I remain, Sir, yours obediently,

Hôtel St. Barthélemy, Nice, May 9. L. LLOYD HOWARD, *Colonel.*

A HISTORY OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday you reviewed my "History of the Great Western Railway." While nobody can expect a reviewer to be acquainted with even the outlines of many of the subjects upon which he is expected to give an opinion, yet it is time for me to protest when he charges me (perhaps inadvertently, since he was reviewing another author's book at the same time) with not appearing "to have any real familiarity with his subject."

Had your reviewer been familiar with the contents of railway newspapers, my name should not be unknown to him, as I have had the honour to contribute articles to many of these for some years past, and it may possibly interest him to learn that a railway paper, in its review of the book in question, mentions the author as "our well-known and esteemed contributor," while brother writers on railway matters have said (perhaps ironically) "We cannot all be Sekons." It is a generally-accepted axiom that reviewers always read the prefaces of books, if no other portions; but with regard to my book your reviewer appears to have neglected this elementary duty, or he would have known that I there alluded to Bourne's "History of the G.W.R," while I am not conscious of borrowing from that work, or any other, without using the "quotes." In conclusion I would remind your reviewer that I have mastered more advanced propositions than the twentieth of the first book of Euclid's Elements; any one conversant with railway working will doubtless understand my remarks on the South Devon gradients.—Trusting you will give this letter the same publicity in your journal as you have given to the review in question, yours, &c.,

May 8. G. A. SEKON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In common with "H. G. A." and thousands of other readers I also have been interested in your review of "Historiettes."

Your reviewer scores all along the line, except (*a*) when he speaks of Paddington station only covering four acres of ground. As an old Great Western employee I may say that the station, in the parlance of the company, is the ground covered at Paddington, and includes goods as well as passengers' station, and is fully seventy acres in extent.

(*b*) One other point your reviewer has overlooked is the momentum obtained by the descent of one hill in assisting to climb the next. Possibly this is the matter referred to as economizing in the haulage of the goods traffic. A switchback illustrates the subject aptly.—Yours faithfully,

4, *Alexandra-villas, Alexandra Park-road, Wood Green, N., May* 9. JAMES MARTIN.

THE FRENCH VERB NEWLY TREATED.

M. A. ESCLANGON, French examiner in the University of London, has just produced the "ne plus ultra" in the very complex study of the French verb. The subject, as every one knows, is beset with difficulties, and few have been able to master it owing to the great number of exceptions attending the great number of rules for the formation of tenses, the changes of root or stem, and the use or disuse of certain portions of certain verbs. Methods innumerable have been devised, each writer in turn claiming to have produced the great panacea; but still the average student was wont to fall from Scylla into Charybdis, from the irregulars of the second to the defectives of the third, and the beautiful language of Corneille and Racine continues to be butchered in one of its vital parts, the irregular verb.

Henceforth, this whilom invincible ignorance can be efficiently and rapidly overcome, for the author of "The French Verb Newly Treated" has devised a method brilliant alike by its accuracy and its simplicity, which treats all verbs in a uniform and synthetic manner. The five primitive tenses of each verb are placed at the head of five horizontal columns, in each of which are found the derivative tenses in perpendicular fashion. In defective verbs, such of these tenses as are wanting are replaced by blanks, so that there is no difficulty in recognizing at a glance their deficiencies or irregularities. Under each table will be found the different uses of the verb and its compounds, the substantives, adjectives, conjunctions, adverbs, or prepositions formed from it, its idiomatic meanings, the proverbs in which it occurs, and the different tenses which it obtains according to the voice in which it occurs. The author gives exhaustive lists of verbs in each conjugation, in which he has included hundreds of verbs belonging to the dead or old conjugation, all the irregular ones, and many which, owing to their recent introduction in the language, or to the slow procedure of the French Academy, have not yet found their way into the dictionary of that Parnassus of the language. The total number of verbs treated in this work is thus far in excess of those included in other books, and the modern student, who is daily confronted by the many archaisms and neologisms without which no *fin de siècle* author thinks himself fully equipped, will find the solution of many difficult passages in the perusal of the very complete lists which M. Esclangon has compiled. His work is one of great merit, and it is likely to commend itself to teacher and student alike, for at each page the grammatical dryness of the subject is relieved by numerous quotations from the best authors, in the selection of which the writer has displayed keen literary taste, and by a very interesting collection of idioms and proverbs. Thus a very diffuse and difficult study is not only simplified by a clever method, but becomes reading matter full of interest and general information. The publishers, Messrs. Bell and Son, announce a series of exercises on the irregular verbs by the same author, which will enable the student to apply the many useful rules and methods contained in "The French Verb Newly Treated."

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REVIEWS.

THE TSAR AND THE KAISER.*

MR. POULTNEY BIGELOW visited the dominions of the Tsar, and the Tsar virtually turned him out and the Tsar's minions smashed his canoe. He went to the Kaiser's shooting-box, and the Kaiser wired him a special order to inspect it. Hence he spells czar with a small "c," but speaks with high eulogy of the Kaiser. On such small matters hang the reputations of empires. Not but Mr. Bigelow has got facts enough to back his low estimate of the Government of Russia. A spy-ridden despotism, in gradual process of Russifying every fruitful element of progress out of itself by priest and policeman, by blackmail and the lash, it is not a pretty picture he has made us. Add thereto the religious persecution and the shameless repudiation by Alexander III., the man of peace, of liberties guaranteed to the Lutherans of the Baltic provinces by his ancestors since Peter the Great. Mr. Bigelow says that such Russian subjects as are above the intellectual level of savages—the Kurlanders, Poles, Jews, and the like—are being frantically Russianized out of existence, which appears to be true; but that the Kaiser is not deaf to their cries, which does not. Mr. Bigelow can find no language of admiration quite adequate to the Kaiser, and the Kaiser's army, and the Kaiser's social influence. Even the Kaiser's colts have an intelligence surpassing the colts of less blessed men. Of course he finds it the easiest thing in the world to demonstrate that Germany is a better-governed empire than Russia, but many have demonstrated that already. His two most instructive chapters—perhaps because they run against the stream of the rest of his book—deal with the Russian peasant and the Russian Jew. Any hope of reformation through the one is as ridiculously blind as any commiseration for the other. The peasant is lazy, drunken, and dishonest, and encouraged to be all three by the system of governing a village by its elders. The emancipation was one of the most pernicious and fatal deeds in the history of the world. As for the Jew, he contributes nothing to the country and robs it of much: he is a covetous middleman, a cruel usurer, sucking the blood of the peasants, tolerated only through his chicanery and for his bribing power, and useful only to smuggle better men than himself over the frontier. But for these two chapters we would rather Mr. Bigelow had not set himself to plead a cause. But, pleading or not, his book is always the pleasantest possible reading.

* "The Borderland of Tsar and Kaiser." By Poultney Bigelow. (London: Gay and Bird.)

CHURCHES OF EGYPT IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY.†

THE manuscript attributed to Abu Salih is in Arabic, and is preserved in the National Library at Paris. Its contents are very curious, and well worthy of publication, the more so as they have been but little noticed by French, and not at all by English writers. The best scholar in Coptic antiquities in England is undoubtedly Mr. Butler; and Mr. Evetts, by whom the main part of the present work has been carried out, is fortunate in having secured his co-operation. Every page is illustrated with learned notes, and bristles with quotations in Latin, Greek, Arabic, Coptic, Hebrew, Syriac, and other languages "which no fellow can understand." Translations of difficult passages are appended, and, in short, this is one of the best edited books we have met with for a long time past and a credit to English scholarship. It will be as well to leave scientific criticism to those reviews to which science of this kind belongs, and to mention here only a few of the curious, interesting, and amusing passages in which the book abounds. It must have been written in 1208, or a year or two later, so that it belongs, like so much else that is good, to the early part of the thirteenth century. One of its most interesting features, as Mr. Evetts observes, "is the constant reference it makes to the relations between the Christians of Egypt and their Mahometan fellow-countrymen." The same questions were rife six hundred years ago that are rife now: but in those days the Moslem power was still in the ascendant, and not, as now, decaying and dying everywhere. "There were periods of disturbance, marked by outrages committed by the stronger race upon the weaker, by riots, incendiarism, murders, or even by systematic persecution, as in the reign of the Caliph Al Hakim." Many obscure periods, many unaccountable incidents in this long warfare, have a strong sidelight thrown upon them by the narrative of Abu Salih; but it is rather humiliating, amid the civilization of this waning nineteenth century, to reflect that such things go on still wherever the "Mahometan," as Mr. Evetts oddly calls him, has undivided sway. There is nothing more wonderful among all the wonders of Egypt than the improved condition of the Coptic part of the population since our occupation commenced; and is not an Armenian at the head of the Egyptian Government? Only Frenchmen and faddists would undo the work we have so well begun, and leave the unhappy Christians of Egypt to the ruin and cruelty described by Abu Salih, or to the fate of the Armenians as described in recent newspapers.

Mr. Evetts seems inclined to find fault with his author for the frequent irrelevancy of his remarks. To most readers this adds another to the many charms of the book. Mr. Evetts speaks of a note on the boundaries of Egypt, followed by one on Al Fustat and its churches, which would be fairly systematic and complete "were it not for notes on King Aftutis, the revenues of Egypt, Nebuchadnezzar, and the Patriarch Demetrius, inserted in the middle." Abu Salih's knowledge of the Koran shows "the friendly feeling which existed between Christians and Muslims at the beginning of the thirteenth century of our era." There is an interesting account in the introduction of Saladin, his family connections and his policy. When he deposed the last Caliph of the Fatemite or "Fatimide" line he took possession of treasures of fabulous value. "We read of a carbuncle weighing seventeen dirhams or twelve mithkals, of a pearl of unequalled size, and of an emerald four finger's-breadths in length and one in width." There was also in the late caliph's palace a splendid library of books. The legends of the Flight into Egypt are carefully garnered, wherever he meets with them, by Abu Salih, and are not a bit more incredible than the modern legends of Lourdes and other places. We must refer the reader to the book for them, and conclude this notice with what Abu Salih tells us about Philæ. He describes his journey above the cataract, speaks of a march made by the prophet Moses into the Soudan, with his army, accompanied by owls and cocks "sounding by night and by day," so that the terrified inhabitants fled, and goes on to tell us about the daughter of the King of Tafah, who saw Moses and his birds and straightway fell in love with him, and so on. Then he describes the church of the glorious angel Michael, which still overhangs the upper waters of the cataract, and then we reach the island of Philæ, which contains "fortified dwellings, and the ruins of well-built edifices, the work of the ancients." He specially mentions the builders as Baruba and Saradib, names new to us. We part reluctantly with a most delightful and entertaining volume, assuring the reader that he can hardly open it anywhere without coming upon passages quite as curious as those from which we have ventured to quote.

† "Churches and Monasteries of Egypt," attributed to Abu Salih, the Armenian. Translated by B. T. A. Evetts, with added notes by Alfred J. Butler. Oxford: Clarendon Press. 1895.

LITERARY NOTES.

So rarely is it our good fortune to be in active agreement with Mr. Edmund Gosse, that the fact and the reason deserve commemoration. Not long ago, at some trade dinner, he remarked that "he thought the great authors by their unbridled greediness were killing the goose by which they all lived." We rather object to the term "great authors," because it is not indubitable that more than one or two are alive, and they get mighty little chance of goose-murder. Mr. Gosse's statement seems to us a heightened, eloquent, after-dinner way of saying what a great many of us have been thinking. But the Authors' Society has come down on Mr. Gosse like the Assyrian. It has passed six resolutions. Resolutions, we hope, break no bones.

Mr. Gosse says that the report of his speech was "crude and incomplete, but not, so far as it goes, incorrect." And he saw no reason why he should name any names at the bidding of the Society of Authors, which is getting so trade union-like in its methods and manners that some writers are watching and waiting with their hair on end for the day when it will forbid editors and publishers to print MSS. by writers who have not paid their guinea to the society's treasurer. The fourth of these uncalled-for resolutions has the impudence to propose—impudence is the right word—that if Mr. Gosse, or any publisher, will bring and prove before the Committee any cases of "unbridled greediness" the committee will take such action against the perpetrator as is in their power. Will they make the perpetrator disgorge? Or is this the preliminary step towards a sort of municipalization, a pooling, an equalization of authors' profits? The Committee's business is to protect struggling writers, not to hold the pistol to the head of those who are lucky enough to have spoiled the Egyptians.

Mr. Gosse spoke, however, from an observation of facts that are patent to any one of us. Far be it from us to blame any author for putting his work at the highest possible figure, although the advent of the literary agent with his "price per thou." has induced a system of puffing that we greatly dislike, as we have frequently shown in this column. The unbridled greed which Mr. Gosse meant is the zeal for their "vocation" that induces certain business-like young gentlemen—more business-like than literary—to write and write and write till they are well-nigh written out. Every one can recall writers whose names used to be a guarantee of good, or at least honest, work, whose names are now only a guarantee of previous success. When a man has it in him to write one good novel a year he is guilty of unbridled greed if he writes two and a dozen short stories. That kills his own golden goose, and makes the public suspicious of equally famous writers who are more honest with themselves.

Futhermore, it is a fact that the high prices paid to certain men for serial rights, and in a lesser degree for royalties, do and must contract the market against unknown men and men who dislike paragraphs and interviews.

Anybody who has read Mr. C. E. Raimond's "The New Moon" will be much interested by a communication we have lately received from its publisher, Mr. Heinemann. A lady well known in society has sent him a short novel, entitled "Milly's Story: (The New Moon)" wherein she retells Mr. Raimond's story. Only, while Mr. Raimond looked upon the extraordinary hallucinations and illusions of the hysterical wife from the scientific but not disinterested standpoint of the medical man who was her husband, the lady in question describes the story as the events appeared to Milly, the suffering wife—terrified and affected by those visions and experiences which seemed to her husband merely childish and ridiculous. Mr. Heinemann thinks this feat unique in literature, which, in a completely worked-out form, we fancy it is. We are not sure that we hope the practice will become general, but in this instance it is certainly to be awaited with much interest. Mr. Heinemann hopes to publish "Milly's Story" this month, and to this end Mr. Marsh's book, already announced, will stand over awhile.

Mr. Stuart J. Reid's monograph on "Lord John Russell," which will form the ninth volume of the "Queen's Prime Ministers" series, published by Messrs. Sampson Low, is almost ready for publication. It promises in some senses to be an authoritative book, as it will contain a good deal of new material concerning the career of the last of the great Whig statesmen. The Dowager-Countess of Russell has given Mr. Reid access to her own journals, and has personally taken a lively interest in the book; while other relatives, intimate friends, and political associates have lent their assistance. The late Lord Selborne and Mr. Lecky have contributed their own reminiscences of Lord John, and the former has placed on record his interpretation of the *Alabama* difficulty. A letter from the Queen, written immediately after Earl Russell's death, is printed for the first time by her Majesty's permission. The title, "Lord John," was understand, is at the express wish of the Dowager Countess Russell. A reproduction of a quite unknown crayon drawing at Pembroke Lodge by Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., will appear as frontispiece to the book.

Messrs. George Bell and Sons will publish next week under the title of "The Rod, the Root, and the Flower," a new book by Mr. Coventry Patmore.

Mr. John Lane has several poetical works in hand, including Dr. Richard Garnett's English translation of over one hundred sonnets from Dante, Petrarch, and Camoens.

Messrs. Seeley and Co. will publish early in June, uniform with "Life at the Zoo," Mr. C. J. Cornish's new book, entitled "Wild England of To-Day, and the Wild Life in It." The volume will be profusely illustrated. The same firm also promise at the end of the month "Bishop Ridley on the Holy Communion," with a memoir and dissertations by the Rev. Handley C. G. Moule, Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge.

For several years past Mr. A. H. Palmer, author of the "Life of Samuel Palmer," has been engaged on a "Life of Joseph Wolf, F.Z.S., Artist and Naturalist," which Messrs. Longmans and Co. announce as in preparation, for issue next autumn. Many of Wolf's opinions on zoological art and some description of his methods of research, besides other matters of interest, are promised in the book. An appendix, consisting of a list of the scientific and other books illustrated by the artist, will also be given. The work will be illustrated with a portrait in photogravure and numerous full-page and text illustrations from some of Wolf's finest works and studies of animals.

Mr. Eric Pritchard, M.A., has translated, from the French of E. Marey, a popular and scientific treatise on movement, dealing chiefly with the locomotion of men, animals, birds, fish, and insects, which Mr. William Heinemann announces under the title "Physical Exercise." The book will be fully illustrated, chiefly from instantaneous photographs.

Messrs. J. M. Dent and Co. will shortly publish, accompanied with an etched portrait, "The Golden Book of Coleridge," selected and edited by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, M.A.

Messrs. William Blackwood and Sons have in the press "Beggars on Horseback: a Riding Tour in North Wales," by Martin Ross, with numerous illustrations by E. Somerville; "Chapters in an Adventurous Career: Sir Richard Church's Life in Italy and Greece," by E. M. Church; "Two Suffolk Friends," by Francis Hindes Groome; and a new edition, revised by Professor Lapworth, of Page's "Advanced Textbook of Geology." The latter work will be illustrated with engravings, and have a glossary of scientific terms.

The Cambridge University Press have nearly ready "The Ancient Bœotians: their Character, Culture, and their Reputation," by Mr. W. Rhys Roberts, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston, and Co. will shortly publish a facsimile of Christian Almer's "Führerbuch," reproduced under the superintendence of Mr. C. D. Cunningham and Captain Abney, C.B., F.R.S., the joint authors of "Pioneers of the Alps," published a few years ago. The work is limited to two hundred copies only, and will contain an introduction and a photogravure portrait of Christian Almer.

The *World* says: "Amongst the riders of the famous 'HUMBERS' may now be named, not only the Kings of Italy and Belgium, but such well-known personages in London society as the Duchesses of Portland and Manchester, &c."

The CAVALRY CYCLES,
so highly spoken of by General Keith-Fraser in his report of the Berkshire Manœuvres, were also manufactured by HUMBER & CO. Every variety on view at 32, Holborn Viaduct, E.C., where Price Lists may be obtained.

THE WARES OF AUTOLYCUS.

ECONOMISING IN PARIS.

There are some experiences that do not lend themselves to repetition. A greedy week in adorable Paris, when the lilacs are in bloom, may be perfect once. But none can be sure that perfection will return with the lilacs of another year. Instead of courting failure, therefore, it is wiser to seek what zest may be in economy, and so secure, if not the beautiful at least a good strong contrast.

It was in this stoical frame of mind that Autolycus arrived in Paris some few days since. To be economical became, for the moment, the chief end in life. Now, for the student, this is easily achieved. There is the modest little *crémerie*, the stufiy little restaurant where food and drink are to be had for a song. The remote wilds of Montparnasse or of Montmartre abound in haunts dear to the impecunious, and the quality of breakfast or dinner is not questioned, because of the pleasant sentiment that association quickly lends to the dingiest and the squalidest. When all the problems of life, or of paint, are being discussed with fellow students as eager, what matter if wine be sour and meat be chiefly horsefiesh? But when days of sojourn are limited, there is no time to hunt out these cheap little corners, still less to gather together associations enough to redeem their ugliness. It is elsewhere ordinary mortals must turn in their search. The following is a true story of the adventures of one earnest seeker after economy in the lilac-scented boulevards and avenues of Paris.

Duty led to the Salon of the Champ de Mars in the early morning. Not upon pictures alone can man live, and midday brought exhaustion with it. To leave the gallery and return was to pay twice for admission, and the afternoon fee of a franc must be added to the cost of humblest breakfast without. True economy pointed to strictly frugal fare at the restaurant within the Salon enclosure. It is a place not wanting in charm. Tables are set on the terrace, well protected by awnings from May's hot sun, and yet with a fair outlook upon gardens full of sweet flowers. An *omelette aux fines herbes* and a half-bottle of white *vin ordinaire* were ordered. Surely nothing could be simpler? But the waiter, with insinuating smile, offered a dish of tiny radishes to lighten the task of waiting, and whispered that Graves cost but little more than the ordinary wine, and was really good. Poor man! He was desolated to learn that nothing must come after *omelette*. It distressed his artist soul to find himself responsible for such a makeshift of a breakfast. He urged gently and pleadingly fish, and entrées, and vegetables; and just to pacify him a compromise was effected and *petites fraises au sucre* commanded. Afterwards, coffee was inevitable. Net result: *couvert*, twenty-five centimes; strawberries, one franc; Graves, one franc twenty-five centimes; coffee, fifty centimes; waiter and sympathetic smiles, fifty centimes; total, five francs and a half. Not much for a breakfast, it may be said. But a great deal, when the meagreness of the dishes is considered, and the *prix fixe* of many a Palais Royal déjeuner remembered. There was some compensation in the fact that it was worth the eating.

The failure—economical failure, that is—of the morning suggested certain success at the Duval for the evening. A sad place, where you are ticketed upon entering, and hurried from dish to dish while impatient eyes watch to see when your table will be free, and big women, in short skirts and unbecoming caps, bully you into untimely speed. To write out the *menu* of the dinner will be to give an idea of something daintier than the grim reality: *potage; pâtés d'Italie; veau au chasseur; asperges à la sauce; glace pralinée*, red *ordinaire*, coffee. It does not sound bad, does it? Actual cost, with fee, three francs. It does not sound expensive either, does it? But the Duval is unlovely. The cooking in this special one—there are others that call for commendation—is indifferent; and the hurry and heat are abominable. The company presents a fair French equivalent to the crowds that fill the Aerated Bread shop at lunch and tea time; clerks and salesmen and thrifty women. But one of its elements is unknown to England. At the same small table at which Autolycus sat was an old grey-haired Frenchman, with grey moustache and imperial, and in the buttonhole of his tightly-buttoned, shabby black frock-coat the red ribbon of his decoration. A highly-respectable citizen, coming from some dingy garret, probably, but with an air that turned his humble dinner into a banquet. For him a cloth had to be spread upon the marble-topped table, a luxury with which many a Duval diner willingly dispenses, to invest the five sous more profitably. He poured the white wine from his little four-sous *carafon* as solemnly as if it had been Burgundy of rarest vintage; and he consulted the *carte* with as much seriousness as if a Carême or a Robert was presiding chef, and as if he had not known beforehand that his purse would warrant no more startling dishes than *potage au pain*, and *bœuf bouilli* in all its ungarnished tastelessness. But a *meringue au crème* helped to dispel its memory, and he was left plunging in all the dissipation of *confitures*. Think of the noble old age, when sweets are still not only possible, but desirable, in unrestrained numbers.

The second morning passed as the first, though the scene of temptation now was the court in the Champs Elysées. There were the same excellent intentions, the same irresistible radishes, and wine that was really good; while for the ordinary—well, there was no answering for it by conscientious waiter with reputation at stake; and, moreover, on the menu was an admirable dish of *œufs brouillés aux truffes*, to take the place of the omelet, and add one more franc to the bill. Six francs for a breakfast with eggs for leading motive surely is not economy, and hopes of success fell.

Afternoon was spent in doubt and scruples. *Potage au pain* and *bœuf bouilli* seemed the one reparation to offer for so obvious and weak a falling off; and before *bœuf bouilli* stoutest heart might well quail, especially when no decoration resplendent in threadbare buttonhole can lend it dignity and importance. Before the sun had set, resolve was recorded that dinner, abstemious to a fault, should be eaten in a Duval, and nowhere else. And when the sun was setting, firm and penitent Autolycus walked gaily down the quais, and stepped blithely across the threshold of the Laperouse.

If a resolution must be broken it is best to break it with all one's might. In the familiar corner by the window, with glimpses of Notre Dame between the trees, a dinner was ordered and eaten which was as the poles apart from that other in intention, swallowed with all speed, while the eye of the harpy in attendance watched the clock. No woman with short skirts and overblown cap to play the bully, but in her place the wonderful creature with clean-shaven face who looks part priest, part actor, part jockey, and who is really the Paris waiter.

And the dinner? It was simpler than the Duval would be feast, but its simplicity was quite irreproachable. Radishes, of course: how eat in Paris at this season without the radish prelude? *Paysanne* for soup, the fresh, well-boiled vegetables, bought possibly from their peasant sponsor that very morning in Les Halles, swimming in strong golden *consommé*. For fish *truite de la Rivière Meunière*, not cooked with the order given, and not waiting in huge, messy pot for chance demands. For entrée, *ris d'agneau aux fines herbes*, and anything more delicate, more in accord with the season, you might search your Paris through and not discover. And all this time twilight was falling and the moon rising over the Seine, and the cool evening air coming in pleasantly through the open window. No crowd—only two other diners in the room; no complicated odours from many dishes, no stuffiness, no insufferable glare and heat.

After the *ris d'agneau* nothing but a cool *macédoine*, the little strawberries the only fruit, however, for they are all the season proffers; but fatigued with sugar and kirsch, and well iced, they were so exquisite in themselves that a slice of orange from southern lands, or pear from last autumn's harvest, would have savoured of intrusion. Burgundy was the chosen wine. And then, by the same window, with the same beautiful, peaceful outlook, came coffee freshly made from freshly-ground berries, and not the flat, stale liquid that in too many a Paris *café* nowadays does duty for it. With the *café noir*, a glass of kirsch, out of respect for the *macédoines*.

And, the dinner eaten, scruples vanished, penitence was at an end. Who would not sacrifice the bravest resolve for so rich a reward? Economy lost a disciple, and Autolycus was Autolycus again.

FOR THE INVALID. FOR THE CONVALESCENT. FOR THE HEALTHY. Sustenance. Strength. Preservation MAX GREGER'S Pure Hungarian Wines. Recommended by the faculty for over 30 years. Price List from 45, St. Thomas-street, S.E.

CITY NOTES.

"O, Oceana! Oceana O!"

Perfidious insularism may account for the feeling of equanimity with which we have regarded the heavy unloading of mining rubbish upon the French market. Or it may be a feeling that they stand these things better in France. But when it comes to a company issuing one hundred thousand pounds' worth of shares, not because it wants the capital, but for the pleasure of seeing them absorbed in the French markets, then may the gods themselves find cause for laughter. It is the excuse which the Oceana Company makes. "It is proposed to increase the present capital of the company from £400,000 (now fully issued) to £500,000. Although the present available cash in the company is amply sufficient for its existing requirements, the directors have decided to advise their shareholders to take this step in consequence of representations which have been made to them from abroad in favour of the introduction of Oceana shares on the Paris and other Continental markets." The financial brilliance of this scheme is applauded by both our financial dailies, though they darkly hint at matters behind, from which one would almost be led to believe, if it were possible, that they are in the confidence of the Oceana Company. We are not, and yet we think there must be something behind. It is only the other day the Oceana Company sold her mineral rights for money, and the difficulty of paying dividends during the past few years, to which she has utterly succumbed, will not be lessened by this increase of capital to the tune of £100,000 for the mere fun of the thing. Kind words are more than corsets and dividends than fiscal schemes.

SAN PATRICIO'S UNTIMELY END.

To do the right thing is next best to doing the most desirable thing. The difficulties which the directors of the San Patricio United Nitrate Company (Limited) have had with the vendors, difficulties which were allowed to at the first general meeting of the shareholders, have been found insurmountable, and the board has come to the conclusion that in the interests of the shareholders it is expedient to wind up the company. With this view the directors have been engaged during the past few weeks in coming to an arrangement with the vendors by which protracted litigation may be avoided and a return in full of the subscription may be made to the shareholders, together with a small bonus to cover interest. This arrangement can only be effectually carried out by the support of the shareholders at an extraordinary meeting, which is now summoned for Tuesday week, and the directors ask those shareholders who may be unable to be present to send their proxies without fail, so that the majority needed to carry out the arrangement may be obtained.

A FRANK PROSPECTUS.

Never have we found a more bold, bad statement in a prospectus than the one with which that of the De Mare Incandescent Company opens. It frankly announces that a writ has been issued by the Incandescent Gas Light Company, claiming an injunction against infringement of patent, but sets against this an indication of the company's readiness to bring the question to an issue, and the opinion of counsel that no infringement exists. Investors have, therefore, the state of the case openly put before them, and although it will doubtless give them pause, and although the company could not have hidden the state of affairs, still the prominence with which it is put forward seems to give the prospectus a refreshingly healthy tone. Many advantages of the new light are set forth, and the company is to have a capital of £100,000 in £1 shares, of which 33,000 go to the vendors in part payment of the purchase money, which is £75,000, and the balance of 67,000 shares are offered to the public for subscription.

ANOTHER NEW ISSUE.

To the prospectus of Peek Bros. and Winch we referred briefly yesterday. The company is formed to acquire the three important and old-established cognate businesses of Messrs. Peek Bros. and Co., Francis Peek, Winch, and Co., and Peek Bros. and Winch, wholesale dealers in tea, coffee, cocoa, and spice, of London and Liverpool. The capital is £600,000, divided into 60,000 5½ per cent. cumulative preference and 60,000 ordinary £5 shares. The whole of the latter will be taken by the vendor as part payment of the purchase-money. Of the preference shares twenty thousand have been subscribed, and will be allotted in full, and the balance are now offered for subscription at par. The prospectus gives particulars and a statement of profits, and the list opens on Monday.

FINANCIAL DIARY OF THE PAST WEEK.

The following record of the principal events affecting the financial world, continued from previous weeks, may prove of value, it preserved, for the purposes of easy reference in the future:—

Monday, May 6.—President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce speaks hopefully of trade outlook.—Criticism of accounts of Mutual Life of New York.—Sir William Robinson, Governor of Western Australia, speaks favourably of prospects of colony and banquet in his honour.

Tuesday, May 7.—Allegations as to boundaries of Lagunas property.—Continued advance in Van Ryns on reports of favourable find.—Board of Trade returns for April show slight decrease in both imports and exports, accounted for by Easter holidays.—New Grand Trunk Board appointed.—Renewed bank scare in Newfoundland.

Wednesday, May 8.—Commencement of Stock Exchange settlement.—Equitable Assurance of the United States admits big error in figures and states circular withdrawn.—Proceedings of Government Committee on company law reform unofficially announced.

Thursday, May 9.—Publication of new ordinance definitely arranged for mining in Rhodesia.—Appointment of Minister of Finance on his way to England.—Home Railways strong on continuance of beautiful weather.—Greeks firm on reopening of debt settlement question.—Revival in American Rails.

Friday, May 10.—Randt gold output for April, 186,323 oz.—Proposed amalgamation of Pelican and Scottish Life Assurance offices announced.—Sir William Robinson, Governor of Western Australia, speaks favourably of prospects of colony at banquet in his honour.

Yesterday, May 11.—Commencement of Stock Exchange settlement.—Renewed bank scare in Newfoundland.

Traffic Receipts.—Milwaukee, 47,800 dols. *decrease*; Canadian Pacific, 6,000 dols. *increase*.

According to certified statistics compiled by Mr. J. A. Seyd (of the Credit Index Company, Limited), the number of failures in the United Kingdom for the week ending May 11 was 209, including 22 not yet registered, being a decrease of 28 as compared with the corresponding week in 1894.

The approximate traffic returns of the Manchester Ship Canal for April is as follows:—Total tonnage, 97,531 against 63,800 last year, increase 33,731 tons; receipts £10,305 against £6,544, increase £3,761. For the four months the tonnage was 378,287 against 243,885, increase 134,402 tons; and the receipts amounted to £35,196 against £26,141, increase £9,055.

In another column will be found advertisements giving in consideable detail particulars of the property of the Great De Kaap (Moodie's) Gold Field (Limited). It will be seen that it is stated that the property, situated four miles west of Barberton, comprises about 500 acres, with complete mining rights, that there are three reefs, with satisfactory water and railway facilities, and that Mr. Charles J. Alford, F.G.S. reports favourably on the property.

MONDAY'S BUSINESS ENGAGEMENTS.

Public Bldngs & N.W. Ry.	Winchester House, 2	N. Zealand 3 p.c. Stock allot. payment, £262,050
Rents and Rly. Securities	Cannon-street Hotel, 2	E. W. Terry and Co., list closes for town and
Colonial Trusts, &c.	Winchester House, 2	country
Colonial Wool Sales	Buxton, Ronald, & Co.	De Mare Incandescent Gas list closes for town, 4.

The discount rates now ruling at the leading foreign centres are as follows:—

	Bank	Mkt		Bank	Mkt		Bank	Mkt
Paris	3	1½	Vienna	4	3½	Amsterd'm	2½	2½
Berlin	5	1¾	Amsterdam	2½	2½	Stockholm	4	3
Hamburg	3	1¾	Rome	5	3¾	Lisbon	5	4½
Frankf't	3	1¾	St. Petersburg	5	4½	Bombay	5	—

The following are the latest rates of exchange quoted at the principal foreign centres on London:—

Paris, short	25.22	Athens, sight	26.20
Do. cheques	25.25½	Brussels, sight	25.22½
Paris, 3 mons.	25.40½	Custople, 3mons	111.50
Do. 4 mons.	25.40½	Frankfort, short	20.46
Berlin, sight	20.46	Hamburg, 3 mons	20.41
Amsterdam, short	12.09	Lisbon, sight	43.½
Do. 3 months	12.10	Madrid, sight	43.½
Antwerp	short 25.22½	Rome, sight	25.50
St. Petersb'g	3mons 23.55	Vienna, sight	12.22½
Warsaw, sight	23.47½	Calcutta	trans. 1 1 7-32
Constople, 3mons	111.50	Hong Kong	trans 2/4
Riga	11.70	Shanghai	3 mons 2/4
Odessa	95.87	Singapore	4 mons 4/0
Yokohama	4 mons 2/1½	Penang	4 mons 2/2
Bombay	trans. 1 1 7-32		

MONEY AND STOCKS.

YANKEES STILL BOOMING.—SPURT IN PERUVIANS AND MEXICAN RAILS.

The supply of money has been very abundant in the market to-day, and rates are again very easy. This is partly due to the repayment of the £2,000,000 matured India Treasury Bills, while the new issue of a similar amount has largely gone into other channels. The *Scot* has arrived with £130,700 in gold and silver from Cape Colony.

Business on the Stock Exchange has been very good for a Saturday, and the forward movement in Home and American Railroads has made further progress, while Silver securities have also come strongly into favour again on talk of the forthcoming Chinese loan. Consols have not exerted another fraction, as even in the present easy condition of the money market the prices of the top high, but gilt-edged securities and colonial loans generally are firm. Home Railways are mostly ¼ to 1 higher, but Caleys and North British have slipped back a little. In the Foreign department Argentines continue to improve, and Chinese, Mexicans, and Peruvians are all strong, the debentures of the latter having jumped five points. American Railroads at once responded to the advance on Wall-street yesterday, and the movement has since been carried further, several lines being above parity. Canadians are also very firm in sympathy and Mexicans have spurted sharply on the favourable statement as to the country's financial position. Mining shares have moved irregularly with liquidations still preponderating, but Rio Tintos are again up a good fraction.

Yield p.c.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.
£ s.	BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.		
2 9	Consols (2½) Money	—⅛	97⅝
2 9	Do. Account	—⅛	97⅝
2 9	Local Loans Stocks		104
2 9	Local Loans Stock		103½
2 17	India 3½ per Cents		103
2 8	Do. 3 per Cents		97
2 8	Do. 3½ per Cnt. Stk.	+⅛	103⅝
2 8	Do. 2½ per Cents		85¾
2 12	Mt. Bd. Wks. 3 p.c.		111
2 10	Do. 2½ p.c.		86½
2 16	Birm'gh'm 3½ p.c.		116
2 16	Liverpool 3½ p.c.		116½
	COLONIAL SECURITIES.		
3 4	Canada 3½ p.c. Reg.		103
3 4	Do. 3 p.c. Reg.		100½
3 8	Cape 3½ p.c. Ln.		105½
3 5	Natal 4½ p.c. Ins.		104
3 10	N.S.W. 4 p.c. 1935		110½
3 10	Do. 3½ p.c.	+⅛	101
3 11	N.Z. Inscr. Stk.		111½
3 10	Quns'land 3½ p.c. Ln.		101
3 15	S. Austln. 4 p.c. Ln.		108⅝
3 7	Do. 3½ p.c. Ln.		103⅝
3 17	Victoria 4½ p.c. 1920		116
3 12	Do. 3½ p.c.		101½
	BRITISH RAILWAYS.		
3 10	Brighton Ord.		173
3 16	Do. Def.		167½
2 16	Caledonian		142½
3 10	Do. Defer.	—⅛	139
nil.	Chatham Ord.		20
4 15	Do. Def.	—⅛	65
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.		60
nil.	East London	—⅜	78½
3 11	Gt. Eastern Ord.		113½
3 11	Gt. North. Ord. Pref.		143
2 2	Do. Def.	+⅛	54
2 2	Do. Deferred	+1	51
nil.	Gt. Western		167
nil.	Hull & Barnsley		35
3 9	Lanc. and York.		151
4 11	Lan. & Connecticut	+⅛	54½
nil.	Met. District	+⅞	29½
3 10	Midland		140
2 16	North Brit. Pref.	—⅜	75
3 10	Do. Def.	+¼	69¾
3 4	North Eastern		163¾
3 8	North Staford		128
4 11	South Eastern		91½
1 10	Shefield		70
nil.	Do. Ord.	+¼	43½
3 0	South Eastern		85
3 10	Do. Deferred	+¼	83½
3 1	South Western		120
nil.	Do. Deferred		70
	FOREIGN STOCKS.		
6 2	Argentn. 5 p.c. 1886	+¼	67
6 2	Do. 6 p.c. 1888		67
6 0	Do. Cedulas A	—⅛	29½
5 12	Brazil 5 p.c. Bonds	—⅛	70
6 0	Do. 1889		70
6 1	Do. W. of Minas		89½
...	B. Ayres 6 p.c. 1868		104
...	Do. Cedulas I.		78
...	Do. Land Mtge.	+¼	62½
6 4	Bulgarian		97
5 14	Chilian 1886		103½
5 0	Do. 1st Priv.		102¾
6 13	Do. 1st Priv. Silver	+¼	103½
...	Colombian 5 p.c.		18
...	Costa Rica Ass.		24
...	Do. Def.		8
...	Ecuador, New		20
4 7	Egypt. State Dom.		104½
4 18	Do. Unified		104
5 15	Do. New Daira		103½
5 15	Do. New Domain		103½
4 19	French 5 p.c. Rnte		103
2 17	Do. Amort. 3 p.c.		97
...	Greek 5 p.c. 1881		34
...	Do. 1884		34½
...	Do. 1887		34½
...	Do. Specl. 1881		30½
...	Do. Specl. 1884		30½
...	Guatemala 6 p.c.		98
nil.	Honduras		21
6 0	Hung. Gold 4 p.c.		102
4 12	Italian Five's	+⅛	96
...	Mexican 6 p.c. 1888	+¼	104
5 0	Do. 5		83½
5 0	Do. 6		83½
5 0	Do. Consolid.		83½
5 0	Do. Defer.	+⅛	28
5 13	Do. Munic.		83½
5 15	Uruguy. Un. 5 p.c.		48½
7 0	Venezuela	+1	42
	COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS		
4 10	B. Ayres & Rosario		64
4 12	Do. Extension	+2	111
5 2	Argentine Centl.		70
...	Do. N.E. Rest.		21
...	Do. Pref.	—2	54
5 6	Canadian Pacific	+⅛	56¾
4 11	Central Pnk. Ord.	+⅛	98
nil.	Do. 1st Pref.	+¼	120
nil.	Do. 2nd Pref.	+¼	105
nil.	Do. 3rd Pref.	+¼	85
nil.	Do. Guaranteed	+¼	134
4 11	Mexican Ord.	+⅛	26½
1 8	Do. 1st Pref.	+¼	80½
1 8	Do. 2nd Pref.	+¼	28
6 8	Mex. Cen. 4 Bds.		38
6 8	Do. Ltd.		14
9 11	Nitrate Railways		19

Yield p.c.		M'vent to-day.	Latest Prices.
£ s.	AMERICAN RAILROADS.		
	Shares.		
...	Atchison Shares	+⅛	8¾
...	Cent. Pacific Sh.	+⅛	20
6 16	Chic. Mil. & St. P.	+⅛	69½
nil.	Do. Pref. Shares	+⅛	109¾
...	Do. Pref.	+1¼	40½
nil.	Erie Shares	+⅛	13¾
...	Do. Pref.		32
5 12	Illinois Shares	+2¼	100
6 6	Lake Shore	+1¼	149
...	Louis and Nash.	+⅛	51½
...	Miss. & Texas		10
4 18	N. Y. Central Sh.	+⅛	103½
nil.	N. Y. Ontario	+⅛	19
...	Norfolk W. Pref.	+⅛	18¾
...	North Pacific Pf.	—¼	29⅜
4 16	Pennsylvania Sh.		54¾
nil.	Phil. & Read. Sh.	+⅛	21¾
...	Southern Pf.	+⅛	19½
...	Do. Pref.		41¾
...	Union Pacific Sh.	+⅛	20¾
nil.	Wabash Pref.	+¼	19½
	Bonds.		
...	Atchison A	+1¾	89¾
5 17	Illinois 4 p.c. Gold		99
5 15	Louisville 5 p.c. G.		103
5 16	Mis. K. & Tex. 4 G.		80
5 10	N. Y. Cent. 6 p.c.		110
4 19	N. Y. Erie, 1st 1920		120
...	Do. 2nd Mort.		77
...	N. Y., P. & O. 1st M	+¼	20¾
5 10	Penns. 4½ Gold		111
nil.	Phil. & Read. 4 p.c.	+⅛	73½
nil.	Wabash 5 p.c. Deb.	+⅛	58¾
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.		
5 9	Anglo-American		6¾
5 9	Brazil Submarine		12½
5 12	Direct U. States		9¾
5 5	Eastern		90½
4 1	Eastern Extensn.		16⅜
4 7	National Telephn		40
5 0	Tel. Construction		42
	MINING AND LAND.		
10 15	Aladdin Gold		13
...	Bayley's Reward	+0 3	9.6
...	Bonanza Gold	—⅛	3¾
60 ...	Broken Hill Prop.		5¾
...	Bullelsdoorn		0¾
...	Caledon G'Ds		0¾
8 0	Champion Reef		3¾
...	Chartered	—⅛	4¾
1 0	City & Suburban		29⅜
3 15	Comp. G'Ds Ldn.		2¾
...	Consun, New		0¾
4 15	Crown Reef		20⅜
12 5	De Beers		20⅜
7 15	Durban Rood'p't		7¼
...	East Rand		3¾
...	Exploring Co.		6¾
5 15	Ferreira		7¾
5 15	Geldenhuis Deep	—⅛	5¾
3 0	Goucami		0¾
3 0	Gwynn. Dom.		0¾
4 7	Heriot		11¾
5 0	Jagersfontein		12½
12 5	Jubilee		11½
9 11	Jumper's Gold		3¾
5 0	Kleinfontein		5¾
...	Londonderry		0¾
...	Mashonaland		0¾
7 15	Meyer & Charlton		7¾
...	Modderfontein		3¾
...	Mozambique		33.6
...	Mysore Gold		3
10 0	Nigel		9¾
5 0	Nourse		0¾
7 0	Oceana Land		6¾
10 15	Oorogum Gold	—⅛	9¾
5 0	Primrose, New		0¾
...	Rand Mines		3¾
5 0	Rio Tinto	+⅛	9
5 15	Robinson		8¾
5 15	Rose Deep		5¾
5 15	S. A. Exploration		11¾
8 10	Sheba		12¾
...	Simmer		3¾
...	Wentworth Gd.	+⅛	2¾
...	Westralia Gold		0¾
...	W. Aust. Goldfield		3½
...	W. Australn. Land		3¾
...	Zambesia Explor.		2¾
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
5 11	Acrated Bread		5¼
3 11	Allsopps		140¾
5 0	Anglo-Paraguay		4¾
...	Barker, John & Co.		8¾
6 8	Bell's Asbestos	+⅛	10¾
5 0	Bovril, Limited		16
3 9	Coats Ord.		2¾
4 10	Do. Pref.		3¾
nil.	Eastman's Ord.		3¾
nil.	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.		3¾
5 16	Evans (D. H. & Co)		1¾
5 0	Evans (D. H. & Co)		17¾
18 0	Gordon Hotels		2
5 19	Guinness & Co.	+⅜	265
nil.	Harris's Bacon		3¾
4 12	Harrod's Stores		3¾
4 19	Hudson's Bay		8¾
9 15	London Trainways		8¾
...	Maxim Nordenfelt		2¾
10 10	Pearl		9¾
5 7	P. & O. Steam D		19½
nil.	Reuters Limited		4¾
...	Rail. Invest. Def.		18¾
6 15	Salt Union Shares		3¾
5 0	San Donato		2¾
14 15	San Jorge		3
5 10	Singer Manfg.		3¾
9 0	S. Africa Gld. Trst.		2¾
5 18	Suez Canal	+⅛	73½
...	Trustees Exctors.		1

	MINES.	PRICE.	MINES.	PRICE.	MINES.	PRICE.
	Abbotts	24 0	Day Dawn	10⅛	Kolata	4 0
	Achilles	4 0	Day Dawn F.C.	4 0	Lady Mary	1 0
	Adelaide Ltd.	1 0	De Lamar	24 and	Margaret	22 6
	Ariadne	2 6	Dickens Custer	0 0	Liberia	2 6
	Ariana (Verdi)	0 3	Durnbarton	0 0	Lisbon	0 7½
	Ariana (Verdi)	0 5	Dorettontein	0 3	Lonrid Or, New	0 6
	Ariz. Coal Exp.	2 0	Elmsle Prof.	1 0	Lonpard	0 3
	Ariz. Gold Corp.	2 0	Empr. of Ariz.	0 0	Main Reef, New	1 5
	Ariz. Gold Corp.	2 0	Exploration, New	1 3pm	Mainld Consols	0 3pm
	Alaska Mexican	1 0	Gds. Gt. Atlantic	0 0	Mashona & Barry	0 3
	Anglo Fh. Synd.	4 1-16	George & May	1 5	Massi Kessi	0 0
	Anglo-French	0 0	George Goch	0 0	Metropolitan	0 0
	Anglo-Transvl.	0 0	Gunsberg	0 0	Modder B.	0 3
	Aurora Gold	0 0	Gold Coast Dev.	0 0	Montana	0 0
	Aurora Gold	0 0	Golden South	0 0	Murchison	0 0
	Australn. Broken	0 0	Gold Fields Dp.	0 0	Murchison	0 0
	Australn. Broken	0 0	Gordon Hamm'd	0 0	Murchison	0 0
	Balaghat	4 0	Gordon Hamm'd	0 0	Murchison	0 0
	Balkis Estate	5 0	Graskop	0 0	Nigel	10 0
	Balkis Land	3 0	Great Britain	0 0	Nigel Deep	0 0
	Bank	10 0	Great Britain	0 0	Nigel Estate	0 0
	Barnett	1 0	Gt. De Kaap	0 0	Nigel Reefs	0 0
	Bayley (Selukwe)	0 0	Gt. Fanie	0 0	Nimrod	0 0
	Bayley's West	0 0	Hingin Plains	0 0	Nimquas	0 0
	Bechuan	0 0	Hampton Lands	0 0	New Chums	0 0
	Begg Gold Quarry	2 5	Harmony Free	0 0	New Rand	0 0
	Bendeby Annual	0 0	Harquahala	0 0	New Queensland	0 0
	Block D	2 6	Haurari	0 0	Nigel Extension	11 6
	Brit. Bro. Hill	0 0	Headdon's Tst	0 0	Nitrokein, New	0 0
	Buffalo Valley	0 0	Hekomia Val.	0 0	Nuggets	0 0
	Caledonian	0 0	Holcomb Val. Pf.	0 0	Oceana Devel'o	1 0
	Cape Copper	2 0	Idaho	0 0	Ophir Consols	0 0
	Cape Copper	2 0	Jackson	0 0	Oregum Pref.	4
	Caratal	0 0	Johan. Deep	0 0	Orient	0 0
	Chimes	0 0	Jumper Exten.	0 0	Orion, New	0 0
	Central De Kaap	0 0	Kaboonga	0 0	Pearl Central	0 0
	Champ. Cr. Dp	1 0	Kalgarnia	0 0	Pardy's Alexan	0 0
	Charters Towers	0 0	Kangarilla Pref.	0 0	Pardy's Kanga	0 0
	Chartered Trust	0 0	Kapnga	0 0	Pardy's Moz'm	0 0
	Chartered Trust	0 0	Kempshote	0 0	Randfontein	6 0
	Comet	0 0	King Solomon	0 0	Rand Mines	0 0
	Cons. Gold Prc.	0 0	Kleinfontein	0 0	Reine d'Or	0 0
	Coolgardie Syn.	0 0	Klerksdorp	0 0	Rhod. Mng. & F.	0 0
	Copiapo	0 0	Knight's	0 0	Richmond	0 0

MINES.	PRICE.	MINES.	PRICE.	MINES.	PRICE.
Rietfontein	4 0	Rietfontein	4 0	Rietfontein	4 0
Rothery Mk.	1 0	Rothery Mk.	1 0	Rothery Mk.	1 0
Salisbury	0 0	Salisbury	0 0	Salisbury	0 0
Sam's Wealth	0 0	Sam's Wealth	0 0	Sam's Wealth	0 0
Sandy's Hazard	0 0	Sandy's Hazard	0 0	Sandy's Hazard	0 0
Simmer & Gold.	10 6	Simmer & Gold.	10 6	Simmer & Gold.	10 6
Simmer Star	0 0	Simmer Star	0 0	Simmer Star	0 0
Spes Bona	0 3	Spes Bona	0 3	Spes Bona	0 3
Springside	0 0	Springside	0 0	Springside	0 0
St. A. Estates Mg.	0 3	St. A. Estates Mg.	0 3	St. A. Estates Mg.	0 3
St. A. Gen. Devel.	0 0	St. A. Gen. Devel.	0 0	St. A. Gen. Devel.	0 0
Stbn. Imperial	0 0	Stbn. Imperial	0 0	Stbn. Imperial	0 0
Sherlaw	11 6	Sherlaw	11 6	Sherlaw	11 6
Star of the East	0 0	Star of the East	0 0	Star of the East	0 0
St. Augustine	14 6	St. Augustine	14 6	St. Augustine	14 6
St. Londonderry	0 3	St. Londonderry	0 3	St. Londonderry	0 3
St. Swanzies	0 3	St. Swanzies	0 3	St. Swanzies	0 3
St. Johndel Key	1 2	St. Johndel Key	1 2	St. Johndel Key	1 2
Stanhope	0 0	Stanhope	0 0	Stanhope	0 0
Steyne	0 0	Steyne	0 0	Steyne	0 0
Straits Develop	0 0	Straits Develop	0 0	Straits Develop	0 0
Sutherland	12 6	Sutherland	12 6	Sutherland	12 6
S. W. Rand	0 0	S. W. Rand	0 0	S. W. Rand	0 0
Salisbury	0 0	Salisbury	0 0	Salisbury	0 0
Thistle Reef	0 0	Thistle Reef	0 0	Thistle Reef	0 0
Tiger Kloof	0 0	Tiger Kloof	0 0	Tiger Kloof	0 0
Transvaal Gold	1 3	Transvaal Gold	1 3	Transvaal Gold	1 3
Utd. Al. Land	0 0	Utd. Al. Land	0 0	Utd. Al. Land	0 0
Vanryn Estates	0 0	Vanryn Estates	0 0	Vanryn Estates	0 0
Village Main Rf.	0 0	Village Main Rf.	0 0	Village Main Rf.	0 0
Wankie	0 0	Wankie	0 0	Wankie	0 0
W. A. Develop.	4 0	W. A. Develop.	4 0	W. A. Develop.	4 0
W. A. Ex. Fields	0 3	W. A. Ex. Fields	0 3	W. A. Ex. Fields	0 3
W. A. Fin. Fields	0 3	W. A. Fin. Fields	0 3	W. A. Fin. Fields	0 3
W. Aus. Invest.	0 0	W. Aus. Invest.	0 0	W. Aus. Invest.	0 0
West Van Ryn	0 0	West Van Ryn	0 0	West Van Ryn	0 0
White Feather	0 0	White Feather	0 0	White Feather	0 0
Wolhuter	0 0	Wolhuter	0 0	Wolhuter	0 0
Zepopan	0 0	Zepopan	0 0	Zepopan	0 0

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE

GREAT DE KAAP (MOODIE'S)

GOLDFIELD, (LIMITED).

I take the earliest opportunity of acquainting you with Mr. L. P. Bowler's (the company's manager) report, just received, to which I add extracts from the report of Mr. Charles J. Alford referred to, with other particulars concerning the property, which I think will interest you.—Yours faithfully,

ASHLEY THARKER, Secretary.

"I have personally inspected this property, and have much pleasure in confirming the views expressed by the well-known mining expert, Mr. C. J. Alford.

"The claims are 500 acres in extent, on the most favourable portion of Moodie's Concession, about four miles from Barberton.

"The property lies directly to the Sheba line of reefs. The immediately adjoining mines are the United Pioneer and the United Ivy, which companies are in active operation, returning gold in large quantities. The United Pioneer having already produced £100,000 worth of gold, and their shares are now quoted at over 75 per cent. premium. The Rosetta Creek has water running all the year round, and divides the claims about the centre of the property. On its western extremity lies the Ivy Creek, eastern the St. Bernard Creek, and on the south the Highland Creek; north, the junction of St. Bernard's, Rosetta, and Rosetta Creeks, Specimen Hill, and the slopes of the De Kaap Valley. On the east side of the St. Bernard Creek is a broad dyke of trap rock, which protrudes at right angles to the general formation, taking a line about north and south. On the western side of the creek, some distance up, lies a huge mass of conglomerate or pudding stone (some millions of tons—average test crushings, 1*l.* 6*d.*), exposed and outcropping for a ridge on a high point of the hill down to the creek. I panned several samples from this spot, which gave a very favourable result.

"The position of this conglomerate is such that it can be easily worked as an open quarry. It lies between two dykes, one on or near the St. Bernard's creek, running north and south, the other on Rosetta Creek, which is never dry. A battery erected here would have abundance of water.

"On the western side of Rosetta Creek there are three distinct layers of a quartzite reef, which run from the adjoining Ivy and Pioneer properties, and it is my opinion that this reef will be found on the Pioneer Reef claim, on the Great De Kaap ground. It is also the general opinion in the district that the Sheba reefs pass through your proper ty. I have myself traced the Sheba formations in this direction, and on my last visit to Moodie's, after a careful inspection, I am of opinion that the Pioneer and United Ivy Reefs traverse the Great De Kaap property.

"In tracing the United Pioneer and Ivy, I have come to the conclusion that if these reefs were cut at the point of intersection with the dykes, veins of much greater importance would be discovered, probably richer than any yet opened up in the district, and in this view I am confirmed by Mr. Alford in his report, from which I extract the following:—

"'That it appears by observation of the district that in many cases auriferous deposits have been developed at the points of junction. Two of these dykes appear to cross the Great De Kaap property, one at each of the creeks, and the alterations of the rocks in their vicinity can be plainly observed.'

"The return from the United Ivy Reef for 1895 and 1894 was 8,000 oz., valued at £34,282.

"The value of the Pioneer, whose shares are now quoted at 75 premium, is well known.

"My concluding remarks refer to portions of Mr. Alford's report.

"SITUATION AND GENERAL FEATURES.—They are carefully and correctly described by Mr. Alford.

"TRANSPORT.—The railway next month connects Barberton with Delagoa Bay, and removes any difficulties of transport. As an example, the cost of coal, now about 2*l.* per ton, will be reduced to 30*s.*

"LABOUR.—I hastily endorse Mr. Alford's remark, and may add that, with present Swaziland settlement by Transvaal Government, Swazie (native) labour should be much cheaper.

"WATER.—Ample motive power can be had on the Queen's River. There is also plenty of water for milling purposes in the Rosetta Creek, and as Moodie's Company has established an electrical installation, and is now erecting the installation of 100 stamps at the Sheba Mine adjoining this property, thereby reducing the cost of milling to about 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton of ore crushed, the Great De Kaap Company can, if necessary, avail themselves of this power, with great advantage.

"GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.—This is very correctly described by Mr. Alford.

"CONCLUSION.—Four tunnels have been driven on the property. The longest, 460 ft., has 150 ft. to drive to cut the Pioneer Reef. Altogether some 1,120 ft. of driving has been done. Since my last inspection I understand that the further development work suggested by Mr. Alford has been carried out to a very satisfactory extent, at a very large expenditure, with the result of opening up the mine in a thoroughly practical manner.

"I consider the Great De Kaap an excellent and valuable gold mining property. It is surrounded by proved and paying mines, in the well-known reefs intersect it, and should realise large and permanent dividends to its shareholders.

"LOUIS P. BOWLER, M.E. (late of Engineer's Department C.G.R., and Messrs. Wilcox, Bowler, and Co., and Bowler and Very, Mining and Consulting Engineers).

"Barberton, South Africa, April, 1895."

The property was surveyed by CHARLES J. ALFORD, Esq., F.G.S., who, in his report, says:—

"The property is situated on the Moodie's Concession, about four miles west of the township of Barberton, on the northern slopes of the Makongwa Mountain Range, overlooking the Sheba Mine.

"On the west are the United Pioneer, Ivy Reef, and Golden Hill Mines, and on the east the Great Scott and St. Bernard.

"The area of the property is about 500 acres, having a length on the line of strike of the formation of some 5,000 ft., and is at present by no means so commencement with the property compare very favourably with those of any other mine in the district.

"WATER.—In the De Kaap Valley runs the Queen's River, carrying a considerable body of water all the year round, with facilities for obtaining sufficient head for about 100 stamps at the present centres of this property have a water-right sufficient for the establishment of an adequate mill. . . . A section across the property north and south is attached herewith,

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14. Our Modern Drama: Is it an Art or an Amusement?
15. The Relations of the Drama to Education.
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ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—GRAND OPERA SEASON.—MONDAY, May 13, Verdi's OTELLO; TUESDAY, May 14, MEFISTOFELE; WEDNESDAY, May 15, PROPHÈTE; THURSDAY, May 16, PHILÉMON ET BAUCIS and PAGLIACCI; FRIDAY, May 17, LOHENGRIN; SATURDAY, May 18, IL TROVATORE. Monday, May 20 (by desire), FRA DIAVOLO.

LYCEUM.—THEATRE CLOSED TO-NIGHT.—MONDAY NEXT, and for a limited number of nights, at 9 o'clock, A STORY OF WATERLOO, a play in one act, by A. Conan Doyle. Corporal Brewster, Mr. Irving; after which DON QUIXOTE, by the late W. G. Wills. Don Quixote, Mr. Irving. Preceded at 8 by BYGONES, by A. W. Pinero. MATINÉES of KING ARTHUR, by Comyns Carr, WEDNESDAYS, May 15, 22; SATURDAYS, May 18, 25, and June 1; and THURSDAY, 30th, at 2o'clock. Mr. Irving, Miss Genevieve Ward, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hunt) open on this line, and during the performance. Seats also booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—SUMMER SEASON, 1895. Commences TO-DAY (Saturday), May 11th, at noon. Admission—ONE SHILLING.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—United Kingdom Section.—EXHIBITION of PHOTOGRAPHY in its application to Arts, Sciences, and Industries. The earliest and most recent examples on view. Most interesting processes will be daily shown in operation. OPENS TO-DAY, Saturday, May 11th, at noon. EXHIBITION OF RAILWAY APPLIANCES AND INVENTIONS (opens on June 1st). Machinery in motion and Working Models.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Colonial and Indian Sections.—EXHIBITION of COMMERCIAL and ECONOMIC PRODUCTS from every dependency of the British Empire. EXHIBITION of Natural History Specimens, Sporting Trophies, Arms, Dresses, Curiosities, &c., from the collection of H.R.H. the Duc d'Orleans (opens TO-DAY, Saturday, May 11th, at noon).

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—The CELEBRATED STRAUSS ORCHESTRA from VIENNA, in full strength, personally conducted by HERR STRAUSS, Director of Music to the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Court, will perform, TO-DAY (Saturday), May 11th, in the Great Hall in the afternoon (invitation concert) at 4.30 p.m., and evening in the West Garden (public concert) at 8.30 p.m. Specially reserved and numbered seats may be secured, in the Garden Pavilion adjoining the Band Stand, for the evening performance, on application at the Ticket Office of the Institute, at 3s., 4s., and 5s. each; unreserved and normal seats in the West Balcony 1s. and 6d. Seats may be booked at once for the subsequent afternoon and evening performances, both at the Institute and at the principal Box Offices and Agents.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—The EXHIBITION GALLERIES, GARDENS and PROMENADES will be artistically illuminated every evening. The performances of the Strauss Orchestra may be thoroughly heard from the promenade and seats in the verandahs and gardens. Accommodation for thousands of visitors. Admission every week day, except Wednesday, ONE SHILLING. The East and West Foyer Luncheon, Dining, and Refreshment Rooms, and the Garden Buffets will be open daily from 12 noon.

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IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—Opens at 12 (noon) TO-DAY (Saturday), May 11, for the Summer Season. Inaugural (Invitation) Concert of the Strauss Orchestra at 4.30 p.m. in the Great Hall. The FIRST PUBLIC PERFORMANCE of the Orchestra will be in the West Gardens at 8.30 p.m. Admission ONE SHILLING.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.—The first performance of the Strauss Orchestra, for which the ordinary Season and Daily Tickets are available, commences at 8.30 TO-NIGHT.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.—STRAUSS ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme of the first public Concerts at 8.30 this evening:—

1. Overture from the Opera "Mignon" ..... Thomas
2. Waltz ..... "Wedding Songs" ..... Eduard Strauss
3. Idylls ..... Czerysonter

Cello, Messrs. Knüpfer and Lemke.

4. New Polka ..... "Under Fire" ..... Eduard Strauss
5. Hungarian Rhapsody (II.) ..... Liszt
6. Waltz (new) ..... "Carnevalsbilder" ..... Johann Strauss

Fifteen Minutes' Interval.

7. Coronation March from the Opera "Die Folkunger" ..... Kretschmer
8. Polka ..... "Old England for Ever" ..... Eduard Strauss
9. Barcarolle (arranged by Ed. Strauss) ..... Tschaikowski
10. Waltz ..... "Jot Millions Embrace" ..... Johann Strauss
11. Couplet, from the new Operetta "Jabuka" ..... Johann Strauss

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AFRICAN LOAN EXHIBITION.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—The African Loan Exhibition, embracing curios and articles of interest from all parts of the African Continent, will be OPENED in the Grand Nave of the Crystal Palace on SATURDAY, the 18th MAY.

EAST AFRICAN (SOMALI) VILLAGE in the Grounds of the CRYSTAL PALACE. To be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 18th MAY, under the direction of Herr CARL HAGENBECK. Great African native display by 66 natives of Somaliland, and 350 African animals. First time Somalis have ever visited England.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT THIS (Saturday) EVENING at 8. Vocalists: Miss Mabel Berrey, Miss Meredyth Elliott, and Mr. Braxton Smith. The Crystal Palace Military Band. Bandmaster, Mr. Charles Godfrey, jun.; accompanist, Mr. F. W. Holloway, F.R.C.O. Thousands of free seats.

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ART GALLERIES.

"A CRUISE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."—115 Water-Colour Drawings by Tristram Ellis. NOW ON VIEW at the JAPANESE GALLERY, 25, NEW BOND-STREET. Admission, including catalogue, One Shilling.

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NEW GALLERY, REGENT STREET.—EXHIBITION of WORKS by LIVING ARTISTS. NOW OPEN. 9.30 to 7. Admission 1s. C. LINDSAY, Sec.

ON VIEW DAILY.—The celebrated picture of "The Triumph of Aradia," painted by Professor Hans Makart, at Mr. MARTIN COLNAGHI'S MARLBOROUGH GALLERY, 53, Pall-mall (opposite Marlborough House). Admission, with descriptive catalogue, One Shilling. From 10 till dusk.

ROYAL SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The SUMMER EXHIBITION is now open at 5a, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6. Admission 1s. Catalogues 1s.

MARTELL'S OF ALL DEALERS.

THREE STAR BRANDY.

BOTTLED IN COGNAC.

BRITISH TRADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—The following despatch has been received from Tegucigalpa:—German and Spanish merchants in Central America are forming a league to oppose the Americans and British in trade matters. Careful inquiry shows that only two South American countries are willing to join the boycott against Great Britain proposed by the Nicaraguans in retaliation for her action at Corinto. A despatch from Guatemala says: It is believed that the merchants in Guatemala are not sufficiently united for a successful boycot of British trade to be established.—*Reuter.*

FOURTH EDITION.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE SETTLEMENT.

TAKING OVER THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA.

Admiral Viscount Kabayama, the newly-appointed Viceroy to Formosa, will leave for that island in a few days, to assume his duties, and formally takes over the place from the Chinese. M. Midzuno, Chief Secretary of the Lower House of Representatives, accompanies his Excellency, as head of the civil administration in the island. Viscount Kabayama takes a large suite with him, and he will be escorted by two Japanese warships. Immediate attention will be directed to the development of the resources of the island. Though the Shimonoseki treaty of peace has been ratified in its entirety, the full text will not be made publicly known until an agreement has been arrived at upon the points which Japan has consented to revise, and a supplementary treaty drawn up and ratified. Pourparlers on this subject have already passed between Count Ito and Li Hung Chang.

FURTHER SURPRISES EXPECTED.

PARIS, Saturday.—The *Soleil* expresses the fear that there will be further surprises in connection with the Chino-Japanese question, for so much appears to remain unsettled.—*Reuter.*

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

FRANKFORT, Saturday.—An eminent Russian official has assured the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Frankfort Gazette* that it is feared in Russian official circles that Japan intends to defer definite arrangements with China until she shall be in readiness for any eventualities that may arise. Europe would certainly not be able to prevent Japan from taking up a menacing attitude. The present settlement, he said, should only be looked upon as a temporary one leading up to greater events in the future. The Russian believed that Japan would in a few months be strong enough to defy the will of Europe.—*Central News.*

THE FRANCO-MALAGASY WAR.

AN OLD TRAVELLER'S OPINION.

PARIS, Saturday.—Senator Pauliat, an old Madagascar traveller, declares that the Madagascar campaign has begun under bad auspices, no preparation having been made for the reception of the troops at Majunga. The Hovas, he says, are unlikely to retreat further than Antananarivo, and the campaign will consequently be short. He adds that the English influence in Madagascar is considerable.—*Exchange Telegraph Company.*

QUEEN NATALIE OF SERVIA.

TRIUMPHANT ENTRY INTO BELGRADE.

Queen Natalie arrived at Belgrade yesterday, after her long sojourn abroad. Crowds had assembled and cheered the Queen when the train entered the terminus, while the Servian national hymn was played by a military band. The King, with his Ministers, Councillors of State, and the Generals, met her on the platform, and the Queen kissed her son repeatedly. After a short reception in the Court waiting-room, to which the Radical ex-Ministers were admitted, at the special request of the Queen, and where President Nikolaievitch read an address from the Skupshtina, in which the Queen was assured that she had always been regarded as a model of devotion and self-sacrifice, the Royal party drove to the Konak. The streets were draped and decorated, and were lined with deputations of the societies, corporations, guilds, and by the school children of the capital. The enthusiasm reached its pitch when the Queen appeared on the balcony of the Palace, and bowed her thanks to the assembled multitude. In the evening the town was illuminated, and a torchlight illumination passed the Konak.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN ON ANGLO-FRENCH UNION.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY OF ORLEANS.

PARIS, Saturday.—Cardinal Vaughan, in taking leave of the clergy of Orleans yesterday, delivered an allocution, of which the *Gaulois* gives the following version:—I have no right to speak in the name of the English people, but I have had conversations with men of all classes and conditions. I read the papers attentively, and I believe the union of the French and English to be easy. England no longer entertains hatred towards France. I have, however, the right to speak in the name of the English Catholics, and I am happy to repeat that all of them love Joan of Arc, all revere her, and all centre hopes in her. During your fêtes, which I shall never forget, allusion has been made to the fact that Joan of Arc was kind to our English soldiers after the battle, and that she got off her horse to console them. To-day we no longer fight against her, we struggle for her. She will be kind still, and will help us in the work of the conversion of England.—*Reuter.*

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Saturday.—An alarming explosion of natural gas occurred at a quarter-past one this morning. It blew out the entire front of a large block used as a tenement house and situated opposite the Board of Trade offices. The building afterwards caught fire, and the escape of those within was cut off. One man was burned to death, nine other people were taken out of the building badly burned, the injuries in some cases being such as to lend no hope of recovery.—*Central News.*

CONTRADICTIONS FROM CUBA.

The report of the defeat of the insurgent leader Matagas is confirmed by an official despatch. The rebels have set fire to a railway bridge between Caminos and San Luis, and a band of one hundred men is concentrated at Pabuco. The arms and ammunition sent for the Spanish troops have reached Cuba. A contradiction is given to the report from Tampa, published in New York, that a fight has taken place at Guaimaro in which the insurgents defeated the Spaniards with heavy loss. In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Señor Perojo asked the Government when it was proposed to apply the reforms in Cuba. The Minister for the Colonies replied that Marshal Martinez Campos was authorized to introduce them as soon as he considered that the time was opportune.

NO FURTHER TROOPS REQUIRED.

NEW YORK, Saturday.—According to a despatch from Havana Marshal Campos declares that he requires no more men for the suppression of the rebellion.—*Reuter.*

THE VACANCY IN WEST EDINBURGH.

The Master of Elibank, the probable Ministerial candidate for West Edinburgh, arrived in Edinburgh from Liverpool to-day. He interviewed several leading men in the division, and to-night will meet the executive of the Liberal Association.

AILING AND CONVALESCENT.

DUKE OF ORLEANS.—Improvement maintained.
LADY FITZWILLIAM.—In the same grave condition.
LORD JUSTICE A. L. SMITH.—Much better.
SIR HENRY POSSONBY.—Much better to-day.
SIR HENRY JAMES.—Not so well.
SENOR RUIZ ZORRILLA.—Reported to be *in extremis.*

The French Ambassador and family left Victoria to-day for Paris.

At the Dartmouth Castle Hotel this morning the body of an ostler named Tabb was found face downwards in a tank in less than 18 inches of water. The man had been dead for some time.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE AMEER

MR. GEORGE CURZON'S VISIT TO THE AFGHAN COURT.

At the Royal Institution last night the Hon. George Curzon addressed a crowded audience on his recent visit to the Afghan Court. Mr. Curzon at the outset explained that he went to Kabul in response to a personal invitation from the Ameer. In going through the Khyber Pass on his way to Kabul, he was struck with the change which had been brought about by subsidizing the formerly turbulent and warlike hillsmen. They were now practically British soldiers guarding the pass, wearing the English uniform and receiving British pay. Kabul itself he found a most uninteresting and squalid place for a town of some 150,000 inhabitants. But the sagacity and enterprise of the Ameer were everywhere displayed. There were large ranges of Government workshops, filled with the best European tools and machinery, and keeping in active employment some 1,000 skilled workmen. Hotchkiss guns, Martini-Henry and Snider rifles, shot, shell, and all munitions of war were turned out here. Speaking of the many interviews and conversations he had with the Afghan ruler, the lecturer showed that he was deeply impressed with the Ameer's intelligent and commanding personality. The conversations were carried on in English and Persian through the medium of an interpreter, an excellent method when you are interviewing Eastern potentates, he remarked, for you have

TIME TO WEIGH YOUR ANSWERS

when dealing with delicate political topics. The outward bearing of the Ameer was one of massive unchallenged dignity and command, while at the same time he proved a most kindly and courteous host. The subjects of conversation between the Ameer and the Englishman ranged from rubber bicycle tyres to the Anglo-Russian problem, every conceivable subject in fact. Mr. Curzon's deliberate opinion is that the Ameer is at heart a firm and loyal ally of Great Britain, and looks upon the British Government to assist him in the preservation of the independence of Afghanistan. As to the prevalent feeling among the Afghan people about the English alliance, he deprecated drawing too favourable a conclusion from the friendly reception which had everywhere been accorded him. They were fanatical Mahommedans, singularly turbulent of disposition and impatient of control. Moreover, their only ideas of the English were associated with our frequent invasions of their country. With all these factors against us it was a little early to expect any boisterous evidence of affection towards the English alliance. But, nevertheless, he had no doubt that with a few years' more experience of us there would grow up a really substantial feeling in favour of the British Government, particularly now that the old barrier of suspicion and distrust had been removed, and the Afghan people saw there was no desire on our part to take possession of their country.

THE RECENT COLLISION AT MARSHGATE.

BOARD OF TRADE REPORT.

The report of Major Addison to the Board of Trade on the collision on the 23rd of March at Marshgate, Yorkshire, is issued this morning. In this case as a North-Eastern passenger train from Doncaster to Hull was approaching Marshgate, Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire signal cabin it collided with the rear van of a Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln goods train standing about 120 yards outside the home signal. No injuries were reported The inspector says the collision was primarily caused by Signalman Hannah (G.N.R.), who had just come on duty, lowering Marshgate junction home-signal when the section in front was blocked, and adds that he hopes this case will be a warning to the outgoing signalman to make sure in future that his relief knows everything necessary to enable him to properly discharge his duty.

THE DISASTER IN THE NORTH SEA.

GERMAN WITNESSES AT THE BOARD OF TRADE INQUIRY.

With reference to the promised Board of Trade inquiry as to the loss of the *Elbe* a difficulty arose as to whether the North German Lloyd would allow their officers to attend and give evidence. It is now stated, however, that the company is quite willing to facilitate the inquiry by sending witnesses from the *Elbe* to London to give evidence if requested to do so, provided the company receive an assurance that witnesses from the *Crathie* will be sent over to Germany to attend the adjourned inquiry there of the marine court.

THE COLLAPSE OF GUILDFORD TUNNEL.

REPORT TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.

The report of Major Marindin on the recent collapse of Guildford tunnel has been issued. He states that at the crown of the arch a piece of timber was built in, being evidently one of the crown bars used in the construction, and along the line of fracture in the west haunch another similar piece was built in. Both pieces were found to be quite rotten, and where they were built in the thickness of the brickwork was reduced. This would somewhat reduce the strength of the arch, but a worse effect of these rotten pieces of wood would be the channels thus provided for the percolation of water. There was little doubt that the fall of the tunnel was due to a cavity formed by the action of water, probably at one of the haunches, and that as this cavity increased in size the arch became so unevenly weighted that it collapsed.

ABERCARN COLLIERY EXPLOSION TRUST.

ONLY SIXTY-FIVE DEPENDANTS REMAIN.

The trustees of the Abercarn Colliery Explosion Trust held their annual meeting on Thursday at the Mansion House. The accident happened on September 12, 1878, and resulted in the loss of 268 men and boys, who left 132 widows, 373 orphans, and 90 dependent relatives. Since then seventy-nine of the widows have remarried, fifteen have died, and five emigrated, while all the orphans have been paid off. Of dependent relatives only thirty-two are now on the fund. Thus of the original number of recipients (595), only sixty-five now remain. In the last sixteen years no less than £55,700 has been disbursed, and the trustees have for some years past also devoted a sufficient amount each year for the dependants left from the Risca explosions in 1860 and 1880 to the extent of £2,160. Thus the gifts of the public, originated at the Mansion House in 1878, after being applied to their original purpose, are now being diverted to other channels of a kindred character.

THEFT OF SILVER FROM LADY BLANCHE HOZIER.

WANTED, AN INDEPENDENT WITNESS.

James Saunders and Thomas Pitt were re-examined at the West London police-court yesterday on the charge of being concerned in stealing silver, value £70, from the residence of Lady Blanche Hozier, Cornwall-road, Westbourne Park. The robbery was committed during the absence of Lady Hozier, who left the key of the door with a charwoman to fetch letters. Contrary to Lady Hozier's directions, the charwoman sent her son on several occasions with the key to fetch them. His evidence implicated the prisoners, but he denied being a party to the robbery. Mr. Curtis Bennett now inquired if there was any independent witness, and was informed by Sergeant Wheatley that there was not. The prisoners were then discharged, the magistrate remarking that the charwoman's son was an accomplice and a party to the robbery. He said no jury would convict the men on the uncorroborated evidence of the son.

FEARED LOSS OF A GREENOCK SHIP.

The Greenock ship *Cumbrae* has been eighty days out on her journey from Sydney to Valparaiso, the average time for the journey being forty-five days. It is feared that the vessel is lost.

TRAGIC ENDING TO HORSEPLAY.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A PARIS RESTAURANT.

A tragic ending to a comic scene has resulted in the heroine of the adventure being conveyed to the hospital in a very precarious state, while the hero is securely under lock and key at the depot of the Prefecture of Police. The whole affair, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, turned on some silly fun and stupid horseplay about a wig. A young man had been fascinated by the attractions of a girl a few years his junior, and had asked to be permitted to pay his attentions to her, but she was by no means disposed to return the compliment, as he had become very bald through illness, and, as the object of his affections concisely put it, she would never dream of marrying any one with no hair on his head. The youth meditated over his discomfiture, and then a happy thought flashed upon him. He would repair the ravages of unkind Nature by a recourse to art, and forthwith he wended his way to a hairdresser's shop and became the delighted possessor of a wig with curls and love-locks and elaborate partings in front and behind, which, as he fondly hoped, would produce the desired impressions on the heart of the obdurate young woman. Thus adorned, he proceeded that evening to a restaurant where she was dining with some friends, but to his horror she not only burst out laughing when he appeared on the scene, but presently made a dash at his wig, which she tore off, revealing his denuded head to the astonished gaze of the party. The youth endeavoured to wrest the wig from her grasp, and so, finding herself hard pressed, the fair maiden passed it over to one of her companions, who tossed it to the other side of the room, and then as, ignorant of the fact he still struggled, she dealt him a slap in the face. Beside himself with disappointment and wrath, the young man snatched a knife from the table, and ere the spectators of the scene could interpose he had stabbed the girl in the neck. Cries of dismay now resounded instead of the peals of laughter which had hitherto rent the air, as the young woman fell fainting to the floor. The police were summoned, and while the youth was led off in custody, the girl was taken to the shop of a neighbouring druggist, pending her removal to the hospital. It is feared that she will not recover.

A FRENCH LOVE TRAGEDY.

Another sickly tragedy has just been enacted at Meaux, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*. A young man named Armand Ruffet, whose mistress, Juliette Carriat, had left him for a wealthy admirer, persuaded the girl to leave Paris with the intention of drowning themselves together in the Canal de l'Ourcq. They stopped at a small hotel, and at night left the town for the canal. At the last moment the girl became frightened, and implored her sweetheart to cut her throat. Ruffet pulled out a knife, held his hand over her mouth, and severed the carotid artery. The blood poured out upon him, and he then ran away. In the evening he gave himself up to the police.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE EXCISE LAW.

ALLEGED WORKING OF A STILL.

Barnet Zalinger, a traveller, of Heath-street, Stepney, and Philip Weisinger, a boy, were charged at the Thames police-court yesterday with manufacturing spirits in respect of which a duty of Excise was imposed. Mr. Alpe, who prosecuted on behalf of the Inland Revenue, said the defendants were charged with working a still. On that occasion he only intended giving proof of arrest, and would then ask for defendants to be remanded. Mr. A. Joseph Llewellyn, detective supervisor of Inland Revenue, stated that on Thursday night he arrested the defendants at 13, Heath-street, which was a private house. He found a 15-gallon still, a 10-gallon still, a head with connections, a worm-tub with connections, and some illicit spirit in various bottles throughout the house. He also found some sugar. The elder defendant said, "The stuff was made for the holidays. It is made from sugar and wine settlings." Zalinger now said if he had worked the still he would not be so badly off as he then was. Only that week he had to seek assistance. Mr. Dickinson remanded defendants for a week. The boy was allowed out on his own recognizance, but the elder defendant had to find one surety in £50.

CHARGE AGAINST A WAITER AND A BARMAN.

THE RIGHTS OF A LICENSED VICTUALLER.

John Cottam and Edwin Heath, waiter and barman at the Falcon Tavern, Clapham Junction, were charged at the South Western police-court yesterday with assaulting Mr. William Hutt, a literary agent and bookseller. The complainant stated that on the 29th ult. he entered the Falcon Tavern and called for some claret of a special brand. He was told that they did not have it in stock, and he asked for the next best. He was then seized by the defendants and ejected from the house, his nose and forehead being injured by being forced against a door. In cross-examination the complainant admitted having been ejected some months before. For the defence witnesses were called to prove that Mr. Hutt refused to leave the house when requested, and was ejected. He had been prohibited from using the house in consequence of his previous conduct. The magistrate said it was held by the statute that a man must be drunk, quarrelsome, violent, or disorderly in order to justify ejectment. A licensed victualler had no right to eject a man if he was behaving quietly. He fined each defendant 20s., with a guinea costs. The magistrate was asked to increase the amount of the fine, to enable the prosecution of an appeal. This was refused, the magistrate observing that if he sanctioned that he would not punish people in proportion to their offence, but to permit them to appeal.

AN UNHAPPY MARRIED LIFE.

PAINFUL STORY FROM THE DIVORCE COURT.

In the Divorce Division yesterday, Sir Francis Jeune had before him a defended divorce case, in which Charles Edward Williams sought a divorce from his wife, Georgina Emma Williams, on the ground of her misconduct with the co-respondent, a man named Longman, who filled the position of boot-cleaner and general helper in the husband's household. The respondent denied the misconduct and pleaded cruelty on the part of the husband which he denied, alleging that he had received provocation by reason of his wife's drinking habits and general ill-treatment of his children. From the opening statement of Mr. Bargrave Deane, it appeared that the parties were married as long ago as 1872 at Bexley Heath, and went to live at Bristol. The petitioner was a commercial traveller in the employ of a paraffin oil and lamp company, and was by his business taken much away from home. For some years he lived happily with his wife, and there were six children of the marriage, five of whom were still under sixteen years of age. About 1879 Mrs. Williams

TOOK VERY BADLY TO DRINK

and had several attacks which bordered very nearly on *delirium tremens*. Mr. Williams engaged a succession of housekeepers, but they were all compelled to leave in consequence of the conduct of his wife. From one of his housekeepers he received a telegram calling him back home, and he then discovered that Longman, a man who was employed to do odd jobs about the house, had been staying late at the house with Mrs. Williams, while the housekeeper was sent to bed. His eldest daughter told him that this had been of frequent occurrence. With respect to the cruelty Mr. Williams would admit that he had struck his wife on several occasions, but pleaded the greatest provocation. His wife had pawned the children's clothes, and on one occasion when he returned home unexpectedly he found her assaulting his eldest daughter in a most abominable manner, and on that occasion he did strike her with a stick. On another occasion when she was very much the worse for drink he twisted one of her arms. Mr. Williams was called, and having borne out counsel's statement, admitted in answer to the judge that his principal object in bringing these proceedings was to obtain a separation. Thereupon his lordship suggested that the parties should have a consultation to see if an arrangement could not be come to, and with that view the case was adjourned.

WELSH UNIVERSITY CHANCELLORSHIP.

APPOINTMENT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

We understand that the court of the Welsh University sitting at Shrewsbury has invited the Prince of Wales to accept the position of Chancellor of the University, and that, although the matter is not finally settled, his Royal Highness has virtually accepted the honour.

THE LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY.

SPEECHES BY UNIONIST LEADERS.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain were present last night at the banquet given by the London Municipal Society in the Holborn Restaurant, in celebration of the Moderate victories in the recent County Council election. Mr. Balfour proposed the toast of "The London Municipal Society," which, he said, rose out of the necessity created by the attitude of the opposite party in using their political machinery at the first two elections of the London County Council, and in using the Council itself, when the elections turned in their favour, to further the interests of their party. He thoroughly believed that at the next election they would obtain a majority. He had been one of the too simple-minded persons who had supposed they could carry on the elections for this great area on purely non-political lines. He still thought that that system, had it been found possible to carry it out, would have been the best, but if one side made use of their political organizations justice could not be done to the general opinion of the electorate unless the other side also adopted the same method. London covered too vast an area to be governed by a single body, and he maintained that they must trust to the formation of small areas of government in order to secure what was known as local feeling. Mr. Chamberlain proposed "Local Self-Government," which, he said, meant the domestic administration of localities as contrasted with the work of the national Government. He spoke of the great importance of men of position taking part in local government. The expenditure on local government had increased, and would continue to increase so long as Parliament placed new responsibilities on local authorities, and it was necessary to establish in different parts of the metropolis municipal corporations, which would best preserve the local conditions and the local interests.

THE RESULT OF A PRINTER'S ERROR.

TWO NEWSPAPERS SUED FOR LIBEL.

In the Queen's Bench Division yesterday Mr. Justice Collins and a common jury had before them the case of Jonas *v.* Abrahams and others. This was an action brought by Mr. Alfred Samuel Jonas, a solicitor, against the printer, publisher, and proprietors of the *Morning Advertiser* to recover damages for an alleged libel. The defendants pleaded that the libel complained of was inserted without actual malice and without gross negligence, and further they said that before the commencement of the action they inserted a full apology. Mr. Ward appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Candy, Q.C., and Mr. Haigh represented the defendants. Some two years ago the plaintiff entered into certain Stock Exchange transactions which turned out unfavourably and resulted in plaintiff finding himself with £10,000 liabilities and no assets. He accordingly filed his petition in bankruptcy, and on June 30 last a report, giving a summary of the official receiver's observations, appeared in the defendant's paper. Following this was a similar report of the failure of a man named Watts, the holder of an off spirit licence. The compositor however, omitted to insert the words "In re W. E. Watts," and the two reports were run into one, making it appear that the plaintiff had been connected with the liquor traffic for some thirty years. Upon this the plaintiff brought his action. For the defence it was contended that it was simply a printer's error, and that the apology was ample. The jury adopted this view and returned a verdict for the defendants. In a second action brought against the proprietors of the *Law Times*, who had copied the report from the *Morning Advertiser* and inserted it in their journal, Mr. Ward, for the plaintiff, consented after the verdict in the first action, to judgment being entered for the defendants.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BLACKMAILING CASE.

A MAGISTERIAL COMMENDATION.

The hearing of the charge against the two men John Shepherd, a porter, and George Mooney, commission agent, of attempting to levy blackmail on Mr. Westley Francis, a hairdresser, of Putney, was resumed yesterday at Marlborough-street. There is a third prisoner, a man named Wilton, who is in hospital, and was too ill to attend the court. It will be remembered that one of the prisoners accosted Mr. Francis in Oxford-street the other night, and asked him for a drink. Mr. Francis refused to have anything to do with him, and the other two prisoners then came up and took hold of the prosecutor, and representing that they were detectives, said they should take him to the police-station on an odious charge which they made against him. Mr. Francis expressed his willingness to go to the police-station, and after they had gone some distance they tried to induce him to settle the charge. Evidence was now given that the prisoners had frequently been seen in the same neighbourhood under suspicious circumstances, and that they acted together, but the police had never been able to bring a definite charge against them. The prisoners were again remanded, and Mr. Newton, addressing the prosecutor, said, "I commend you immensely for doing this. It other people would only be as bold and plucky as you have been it would put an end to a great deal of mischief and wickedness."

WATER COMPANIES AND THE PUBLIC.

SINGULAR CASE FROM CHELSEA.

The landlady of a house in Yeoman's-row, Brompton, complained to Mr. Sheil at Westminster police-court yesterday of the action of the Chelsea Water Company in cutting off the water service after making, she contended, an illegal demand for payment of a supply for a period covered by receipts which she held. She produced the papers showing that after a receipt for two quarters' rate to Midsummer last, and even a subsequent demand note for the half-year's rate to last Christmas, a claim for two quarters to Christmas, 1893, was recently made, the company's collector for his own purposes thinking proper to allocate the last December payment to the alleged old arrears. When she remonstrated and pointed out that business people must respect their receipts, she was told that the company had always got their remedy, that she had got the receipts by false papers, and that she was "an impostor and fraud." Mr. Sheil: Who "said that?" Applicant: The collector. When she complained at the office the person she saw added insult to injury by the remark, "From what I can see of it you are ——." Mr. Sheil directed an officer to inquire what explanation the water company had to offer.

FEEDING THE POOR AT LITTLE COST.

The question of the cheap supply of food to the poor is one of intense importance; and the example of the Liverpool Association is one that merits all possible attention so far as London and other large centres are concerned. Briefly, its work differs from the work of similar bodies in that it is carefully centralized. The food is prepared at the central depot, and thence distributed, and it is asserted that by this means alone the cost of the meals has been made 50 per cent. lower than it would otherwise be. The Liverpool Association was founded in May, 1893, and from that time until the following November had supplied 65,000 meals at a cost of £300. From December, 1893, to November, 1894, 200,000 meals were supplied at a cost of £900, and from December 1, 1894, up to the end of February the number of meals provided was 200,000 and the cost £370. A pint of soup and a slice of currant-roll or bread and jam is the meal supplied for ½*d*. Another very useful branch of the work of the association is the providing of cheap meals, especially adapted to the needs of the sick. In connection with this work sixty ladies give their services and distribute the food. Altogether the work of the association should form an excellent model for similar societies in great towns.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere in boxes, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Six Gold Medals awarded.

POLITICAL NOTES.

There was not a trial of party strength in the division yesterday on the beer duty. It was assumed by some members of the Opposition that the principal division would be on Mr. Quilter's amendment, and, as they were not asked by the Opposition whips to stay, those who disagreed with the amendment went away without pairing. At the last moment however, Mr. Quilter was induced to withdraw his amendment, and the division was taken on the main question. The Opposition whips did not expect to be called upon to tell in this division, but Mr. Chaplin having challenged it on behalf of himself and his friends, the Speaker named them as tellers.

The misunderstanding was the source of a little annoyance to some Conservative members who had gone down to the House under the impression that there was to be a close party division on the question, and these grumbled much, but not ill-naturedly, at being spoiled of a chance of squeezing the Government. One member was heard to protest against being brought down to be thrown into the political mash-tub, and "malted" of his time for nothing. The speaker, who was a lawyer, probably meant to make a pun.

Only one Liberal member appears to have been shed by the Government in the division on the beer question, and he—to quote another Lobby pun—was Evershed. It was reported that Mr. T. D. Bolton had also gone over to the other side, but this statement proved to be a case of mistaken identity. The malcontent Scottish Crofter members, however, abstained, not because of the question before the House, but because they resented the refusal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer earlier in the sitting to give a promise to forward the Crofters Bill. These were Sir Donald Macfarlane and Mr. Wejr. The five Parnellites present—Mr. J. Redmond, Mr. W. Redmond, Dr. Kenny, Mr. Clancy, and Mr. Field—voted with the Opposition; and there were three Anti-Parnellites away unpaired.

If Sir William Harcourt continues in his present attitude towards the Crofters Bill, the Government will have to reckon without the support of the two members who revolted last night; and possibly Dr. Macgregor, may be induced to join them. The bill cannot pass if it is not sent up to the Grand Committee, and as there is a strong sympathy with the Crofter members among the other Scottish Ministerialists, it may be that Sir William Harcourt will alter his mind.

It is proposed by the Government to take Friday evenings for Supply after next week. The Unionist leaders would prefer, however, that the whole of Friday should be taken, the House to meet at three o'clock as on other days.

The Hon. Mr. Turner, Premier of British Columbia, has arrived in London, and yesterday lodged at the Colonial Office a protest against the delay that has arisen in the payment of the Behring Sea sealing award arbitration made by the commissioners in Paris two years ago. Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada, was a visitor to Lord Ripon at the Colonial Office for the same purpose.

The address of the Hon. J. G. Ward, Treasurer and Postmaster-General of New Zealand, before the Colonial party on Thursday at the House of Commons, was followed by an interesting discussion. One of the points dwelt upon by Mr. Ward was the excellent factory laws of the colony; and some of the provisions of the New Zealand laws are now being attempted to be introduced by Mr. William Allen into the Factory Bill now before the Grand Committee. Reference was made to Samoa, and Mr. Hogan suggested that an Australasian conference should be called to consider whether it would not be feasible to procure the administration of the island by New Zealand, but Sir Charles Dilke expressed the opinion that Germany would never agree to such a proposal. Mr. Ward was anxious that the Imperial Government should establish a naval station in New Zealand in view of the results of the China-Japanese war, but here again Sir Charles Dilke pointed out that there would be objection on the part of the home Government on the ground that the station at Sydney fulfilled all requirements at present. Mr. Ward was thanked for his address.

Colonel Brookfield has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Retired Soldiers' and Sailors' Employment, in succession to Lord Wolmer.

Mr. Edward Gully has taken up his duties as secretary to the Speaker, in succession to Viscount Duncannon, who has retired from the position which he has filled for the past eleven years with such unfailing courtesy and ability. Lord Duncannon has made many friends in the House among all parties, and he has taken with him the good wishes of members and officials alike.

THE LAST LEICESTER ELECTION.

REPORT OF THE DOUBLE RETURN.

The report of the Select Committee on the Leicester writs, which recommends that the House shall not interfere with the election of the two members for Leicester, is formally promulgated to-day in a parliamentary paper. The reasons for this decision have already been published.

TO-MORROW'S LIST OF PREACHERS.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—Prebendary Stanley Leathes, 10.30; Canon Scott Holland, 3.15; the Rev. J. W. Horsley, 7.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—The Bishop of Coventry, 10; the Dean-designate of Canterbury, 3; the Rev. C. L. Lang, 7.

CHAPEL ROYAL, St. James's.—Canon F. A. J. Hervey, 12.

CHAPEL ROYAL, Savoy.—Prebendary Barker, 11.30; the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, 7.

TEMPLE CHURCH.—Canon Ainger, 11; the Rev. S. A. Alexander, 3.

LINCOLN'S INN CHAPEL.—Dr. Wace, 11; the Rev. C. J. Ball, 3.

GRAY'S INN CHAPEL.—The Rev. J. H. Lupton, 11.30.

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster.—The Dean of Rochester, 11; the Archbishop of Dublin, 7.

ST. JOHN'S, Westminster.—Canon Wilberforce, 11; the Rev. H. S. Sanders, 7.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL CHAPEL.—The Rev. A. R. Buckland, 11.

THE THEISTIC CHURCH, Swallow-street, Piccadilly.—The Rev. Charles Voysey, 11 and 7.

WEST LONDON ETHICAL SOCIETY, Princes' Hall, Piccadilly.—Dr. Stanton Coit, on "John Ball's Rhymes and Fourteenth Century Socialism," 11.15.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge-road.—The Rev. W. Y. Fullerton, 11 and 6.30; "P. S. A." (men only), 3.30.

PORTMAN ROOMS, Baker-street.—Father Ignatius on "Art and the Devil," 11; "The Conduct of the Upper Classes upon the Lord's Day," 3.30; "The Actual Determination to Uproot all Faith in Christ from our Church of England—the Great Religious Plot at Work," 7.

WESLEYAN WEST LONDON MISSION, St. James's Hall.—The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; the Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., 7. Craven Chapel, Regent-street.—The Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, 11; the Rev. W. H. Tindall, 7.

THIS MORNING'S WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M.—Barmouth, light southerly breeze, sea calm; Aberystwith, S.E., calm, brilliant hot day, sea smooth; Herne Bay, N.W., bright, warm; Margate and Ramsgate, W., fine, warm; Dover, W., sea smooth, fine, clear, probable passage good; Llandudno, fine, bright morning, light airs, S., sea calm; Cromer, very fine, N.W.; Lowestoft, W., light breeze, blue sky; Harwich, Southend, Newmarket, fine; Bournemouth, N., fine; Ilfracombe, N.E., bright sunshine; Portsmouth, N., light, fine; Plymouth, E., fine; Southampton, S.W., fine; Weymouth, N.E., fine; Brighton, N.E., lovely morning, sea calm; Eastbourne, N.W., fine morning, sea smooth; Hastings, N.W., sunny, warm, sea calm; Worthing, N.W., fine, smooth sea; Folkestone, light airs and variable, fine, warm, sea calm.

At 9.30 A.M.—Calais, overcast, light wind, fair passage, 51; Paris, warm sun, 54; Marseilles, very fine, 60; Cannes, lovely morning, 66; Nice, blue sky, 61; Monte Carlo, warm sunshine, 66; Baden-Baden, fine morning, 54; Brussels, clear sky, 54; Ostend, fine morning, 57; Zermatt, very fine, 54; Sierre Montana, fine morning, 57; Les Avants, Montreux, lovely morning, 50; Vevey, blue sky, 55; Lausanne, clear sky, 55; Berne, blue sky, 50; Interlaken, very fine, 52; Neuchatel, lovely morning, 52; Chateau d'Oex, Rossinieres, blue sky, 54; Geneva, very fine, 55.

MONDAY'S MAILS AND SHIP LETTERS.

MAILS TO BE DESPATCHED.—Morning: to Egypt by Italian packet.

MAILS DUE.—From Newfoundland by direct packet.

PRIVATE SHIP LETTERS.—The *Albert Edith*, *Swift*, or *Leona*, from Hull for Rotterdam; the —— from Southampton for Harwich.

Pall Mall Gazette Office,

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, W.C.

[FROM OUR CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENTS.]

The Queen-Regent of Holland and Queen Wilhelmina arrived at Flushing yesterday morning on the Royal yacht *Valk* on their return from England. Their Majesties proceeded to the Hague, which they reached early in the afternoon.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, with their family, accompanied by Princess Waldemar of Denmark, have left Gmunden, in the Salzkammergut, for Penzing, near Vienna, where they intend to pass the summer months.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, who have been staying during the last fortnight at Stockholm on a visit to the King and Queen of Sweden, will next week take up their residence at the beautiful chateau of Charlottenlund for the summer, and then King Christian is to leave Copenhagen for Wiesbaden.

The Queen of Würtemberg has returned to Stuttgart from Bordighera, where she had been staying for several weeks for the benefit of her health. The King and Queen will reside at Stuttgart until the beginning of next month, when they are going to their seat on the Lake of Constance for the summer.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has been staying during the past week at Potsdam, as the guest of the German Emperor and Empress, at the Neue Palais; and he is to visit Darmstadt before returning to England.

Princess Stephanie of Austria, travelling incognita, arrived yesterday at Corfu from Patras, and will leave to-day for Trieste.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin has left Cannes, intending to spend a few days in Venice. The Duke intends to visit Vienna about the 15th of the month, and so to arrange his return to Schwerin that he will be present at the musical festival to be held in that town on the 26th inst.

Prince and Princess Serge Galitzin have left Cannes and returned to St. Petersburg viâ Paris.

Queen Nathalie arrived in Belgrade yesterday on a visit to her son, King Alexander, whose father, King Milan, is at present staying in Venice on his way to Rome.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Dufferin are expected at the British Embassy in Paris to-morrow after their short holiday, the last few days of which have been spent with Mr. and Lady Helen Munro-Ferguson in Cadogan-square.

Sir Edward and Lady Ermyntrude Malet are now settled at Potsdam for about two months, at their pretty villa on the banks of the Havel, and they intend to spend August at Homburg.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who is one of the most popular members of the Corps Diplomatique, has resigned his appointment as Councillor of the French Embassy in London. The Baron wishes to enter the Chamber of Deputies, and he is standing for the vacant seat at La Flèche.

The new Minister for Switzerland at the Quirinal will be M. Carlin.

M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, returned to Sofia yesterday from Vienna, and was met on the frontier by his colleagues in the Ministry.

The *Politische Correspondenz* announces that Baron von der Golz, a distinguished officer in the German Army—known in Turkey as Golz Pasha—has intimated his desire to resign his office as Inspector of Military Schools and Chief of the Staff at Constantinople. Some few years ago Golz Pasha was sent to Turkey, at the Sultan's request, in order to put the army on a sounder footing as regards training and drilling.

It was Prince Svasti, not the Crown Prince of Siam, who arrived in Paris on Wednesday from Genoa, whither he had gone to meet the three young nephews of King Chulalongkorn. The heir to the Siamese crown is at present prosecuting his studies in England.

The Earl of Cavan has left Aix-les-Bains for London, viâ Paris, accompanied by his daughter, Lady Ellen Lambart.

Georgina Countess of Dudley has left Paris for London.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., has arrived at Aix-les-Bains from London.

Sir Hedworth Williamson and his daughter, Miss Horatia Williamson, have left Cannes for Paris on their return to London.

After a long absence in America, Mdme. Eames-Story reached Paris yesterday, for a week's stay before coming on to fulfil her operatic engagement at Covent Garden. She will sing at two concerts during her brief halt in the French capital.

Mdme. de Sartorius, the Mother Superior of the Convent of the Sacre Cœur in Paris, has just died at the age of sixty-six. She was by birth an Austrian, Gratz being her native place.

General von Pape, whose funeral took place yesterday, has a standing memorial in the Zeughaus in Berlin, for in Professor Bleibtreu's painting of the "Sturm auf St. Privat in der Schlacht bei Gravelotte," he is represented as commander of the iniantry division of the 1st Guards. The General is seated on a white horse, his drawn sword in his right hand, leading his men to storm St. Privat.

The General used often to tell a story of his boyhood. After some of his mischievous pranks his schoolmaster would prophesy "that boy will become either a robber captain or a great general." He laughingly declared that the less lucrative business of a general had sufficed him.

France still possesses four Waterloo veterans, three of them being conscripts. Their names and ages are as follow:—Victor Baillot 102, Vancey 102, Julien Rose 101, and Sebastien Brouant 99. Early in the year there were two more survivors of the great battle—namely, Jean Jacques Sebattier 101, and Jean Rousset 99, both of whom are now dead.

The Duke of Coburg, accompanied by Prince Alfred, yesterday inspected the military pictures by Mr. Caton Woodville, Mr. Robert Gibb, and Mr. Vereker Hamilton, and the Charles Jones' collection at the galleries of Messrs. Henry Graves and Co., Pall Mall.

The Duke and Duchess of Coburg, accompanied by Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice, inspected the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours yesterday afternoon.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Cambridge paid a visit to the Tower yesterday, and remained to lunch with the officers of the garrison.

The Countess Valda Gleichen has kindly consented to sing at Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch's lecture on "Italian Music and Musical Instruments of the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Centuries," at the Royal Institution this afternoon. The illustrations at this lecture will be performed upon the lute, the virginals, the viola de gamba, the viola d'amore, and the harpsichord, by the lecturer, assisted by Mrs. Elodie Dolmetsch and Miss Hélène Dolmetsch.

The Marquis of Breadalbane, Lord Steward of the Household, has gone to Floors Castle, Kelso, to represent the Queen to-day at the funeral of the Dowager-Duchess of Roxburghe.

The Marchioness of Ripon will open a bazaar at Chelsea Town Hall on Wednesday, May 15, and Countess Cadogan will open it on the second day, to raise funds to pay off the debts on Christ Church, Chelsea.

Sir T. Fowell Buxton, the new Governor of South Australia, is to remain in England during the summer season, and has made arrangements to leave here for his new post in the first week in September.

The Bancroft Amateur Dramatic Club will, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock, in the St. George's Hall, Langham-place, give a performance, the proceeds of which shall be devoted to the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, and the Hatfield-street Girls' Club.

The conference of Moslems summoned under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Islam at St. Martin's Town Hall for this evening has been postponed.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS:—CHAS. STILES and CO. offer these magnificent PIANOS on the THREE YEARS' SYSTEM at the most advantageous prices and terms. Apply for list to CHAS. STILES and CO., 40 and 42, Southampton-row, Holborn, W.C.

SPORTING NOTES AND NEWS.

KEMPTON PARK SPRING MEETING.

To-day the most popular race of the Kempton Park year is set for decision. Established eight years ago, the Jubilee Stakes took the fancy of the racing public, and has remained a prime favourite ever since. This afternoon the field promises to be of uncommon strength; it will, in fact, probably be the largest field that has yet been under the starter's orders this season, and, as will be seen by a glance at the list below, it will include horses of the very highest class. The race is more popular with backers than one would imagine, for owing to the curved course upon which it is run, position at the start makes much difference in a horse's chances, and the balloting for places consequently causes much excitement. It is rumoured that the French candidate, Lagrange, may be ridden by a French lad, in which case it is to be hoped that no attempt will be made by our own jockeys to retaliate for the treatment which was dealt out to more than one of them last year in Paris. Avington still shows a tendency to shorten in price, and Victor Wild may also come with a rush in the betting before the start. Ravensbury and Grey Leg are also being strongly backed, and the Irish-trained Portmarnock, at the long price of pounds to shillings, has several supporters among his countrymen. Avington is probably the most popular animal of the lot, and if he can carry his heavy weight to victory, no one will be more pleased than ourselves. The following are the probable starters and jockeys:—

Sir W. Throckmorton's b. h. AVINGTON, by Melton—Annette, 5yrs, 9st 6lb Calder
Captain Machell's b. h. RAVENSBURY, by Isonomy—Penitent, 5 yrs, 9st 13lb ..... G. Chloner
M. E. Blanc's b. h. LAGRANGE, by Energy—La Noue, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb..... Barlen
Mr. T. Worton's ch. h. VICTOR WILD, by Albert Victor—Wild Huntress, 5yrs, 8st 4lb ..... Bradford
Mr. W. W. Fulton's b. m. LADAMIA, by Kendal—Chrysalis, 5yrs, 8st 4lb ..... Wood
Duke of Westminster's gr. h. GREY LEG, by Pepper and Salt—Quetta, 4yrs, 8st 2lb ..... M. Cannon
Colonel North's b. h. EL DIABLO, by Robert the Devil—Tantrum 7yrs, 7st 12lb ..... T. Loates
Mr. J. I. Barnato's ch. h. STOWMARKET, by Timothy—Tenax, 4yrs, 7st 12lb ..... S. Loates
Mr. Hamar Bass's ch. h. IMMIGRANT, by Exile II.—Avonwick, 5yrs, 7st 2lb ..... W. Pratt
Lord Cadogan's b. h. COURT BALL, by Royal Hampton—Polka, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb ..... Allsopp
Sir S. Scott's b. c. BOXER, by FitzJames—Lily Maid, 3 yrs, 7st 1lb ...J. Harrison
Mr. C. J. Blake's bl. or br. c. PORTCARNOCK, by Gallinule—Sleeping Beauty, 3yrs, 6st 13lb ..... W. Clayton
Mr. C. J. Blake's br. c. HEBRON, by Kilwarlin—Seraphine, 4 yrs, 6 st 9 lb C. Ward
Mr. T. Cannon's b. m. MELANCHOLY, by Melanion—Grunach, 4 yrs, 6 st 9 lb E. Payne
Colonel North's br. h. SOULT, by Sir Simon—Beauharnais, 5 yrs, 6st 4lb ..... H. Toon
Colonel North's b. h. NORTHSHAMPTON, by Royal Hampton—Geheimniss, 4yrs, 6st 7lb ..... Grimshaw
Mr. C. Hibbert's b. h. HORNBEAM, by Chippendale—Hemlock, 4 yrs, 6st 7lb ..... H. Chaloner
Sir R. Jardine's ch. h. FEALAR, by Prism—Queen of the Valley, 5 yrs, 6 st 6lb ..... W. Kendall
Mr. Fairie's b. f. CHOICE, by Galopin—Selection, 3 yrs, 6 st 4lb..... K. Cannon

LONDON NOON BETTING.

7 to 1	agst Ravensbury (t)	20 to 1	agst Victor Wild (t)
7 — 1	— Avington	20 — 1	— Hebron (t)
8 — 1	— Grey Leg (t)	20 — 1	— Choice (t)
8 — 1	— El Diablo (t)	20 — 1	— Portmarnock (t)
10 — 1	— Stowmarket (t)	50 — 1	— Immigrant (t)
10 — 1	— Avington (t)	50 — 1	— Hornbeam (t)
12 — 1	— Court Ball (t)	100 — 1	— Melancholy(t)
16 — 1	— Fealar (t)	100 — 1	— Soult
20 — 1	— La Grange (t)	100 — 1	— Northshamrton (t)

ADDITIONAL ARRIVALS AT KEMPTON PARK.

Favoro, Knocklayd, Ivor, Deela, Immigrant, Three Bridges, Ilmington, Cait Chat.

YACHTING NOTES.

Next Friday the yacht-racing season commences with the Thames matches of the New Thames Yacht Club. As usual, the course will be from the Lower Hope, round the Mouse lightship, and back to Gravesend. As at present arranged the first-class yachts, which will be Ailsa and Britannia, are to be included in the same match with the forty raters. This is to our thinking, a blunder on the part of the sailing committee, for it has been proved over and over again that there is no chance whatever of saving her time against a vessel of the larger class in a true wind. Admiral Montagu, the owner of last year's champion 40-rater Carina, has written to the *Field* the following very sensible letter on the subject, and it may be that it is not yet too late for the popular committee of the N.T.Y.C. to reconsider their decision:—

Sir,—I write these few lines with the hope that there may be yet time for the Sailing Committee of the New Thames Yacht Club to reconsider the matter as to whether they will arrange a race on May 17 for the 40-raters, independently of the first class of raters. I need hardly add that we fully expect a very good class of the forty raters, and we shall make every effort to put five on that day. Racing for a prize against time with the big class, we have all had long experience, that, bar flukes, getting a prize by saving time under Y.R.A. scale, is absolutely hopeless. Perhaps I may be allowed to add that the Lower Hope, particularly if there are many steamers about, is hardly good enough to safely it seven or eight vessels start, when in the year '95 we have cutters of 300 tons or so manoeuvring, for do I think we 40's relish being blanketed and retarded for ten minutes or more by these huge craft passing us in Indian file, while the Ailsa and Britannia have their own way, and long before they could ever fist in the first half-hour. For my part, unless we 40's are allowed to sail in a separate race, the fleet shall have the benefit of my room, as, though we thank yacht clubs for giving us races, owners' interests require a little consideration. If our element of fluke is for seeing a certain start, and that the race for the large class could easily be arranged to be the first gun for the 40's, and I further think the Ailsa and Britannia would prefer the smaller craft out of their way!

V. MONTAGU.

Carina, R.Y.S., May 6.

The two new 40-raters are both expected to race in the Thames these are Isolde, built for Mr. P. Donaldson, and Caress, belonging to Major W. H. Walker, brother of the owner of Ailsa. Of the others we may expect to see Carina, built last year, and Vendetta, built two seasons ago for Admiral Montagu, and now owned by Mr. E. Simpson. Mr. Popham's Corsair, now in her fourth season, is another possible starter. The latest addition to the Thames also will be a vessel of fair strength, and it is to all events satisfactory to learn that this class does not mean to confine its racing to the Solent this year. Dragon, now owned by Lord Lonsdale, may again be the pickof the twenties. Newer boats are Lima, belonging to Mr. F. Jameson, and Lord Dunraven's Audrey, which has been very considerably altered during the winter. Stephanie, Inyoni, and Deirdre may also be present.

The usual special train for members and friends who propose to see the races from the Oriole, which is again to be the club steamer, is timed to leave Victoria at 9.45, and Holborn at 9.40.

The very latest advices from Messrs. Berresheim's yard show that all the forward frames are now upon the Thunder, and that the plating is going on well. The keel is finished, and it shows the new boat to be in her profile more like the Valkyrie II. than the Vigilant. She has the round sweep to the stern, which was a feature of the Watson boat, and, like the latter again, she will have her rudder under her. The plating and fittings will probably be completed within a month from now. There has been some delay in the getting of the sails because of difficulty in procuring the material for the mainsail. The working topsail, foresail, and jib are ready, and the cloths run across the sail from luff to leach. The topsail are of No. 3 duck, 22 inches wide. The halyards, even the lip-topsail halyards, are of wire. As on the Vigilant, the halyards are rove up through a pipe which runs through the deck. They will be set with a winch in the 'tween decks.

Some description of another yacht which has just been built by Messrs. Berresheim for Mr. Howard Gould ought to be appreciated by yachtsmen because the boat is to run most of her time "in foreign waters," and will be heard of in England on the coming summer. She is a 20-rater of the fin-keel type, and has been turned out regardless of cost. Her keel, stem, stern post, frames, deck beams, and carlines are of the very best oak. She is double planked throughout. She has long overhangs, is fitted with a cabin house 19 ft. long at the hull and 17 ft. long at the bulb, and possesses a balance rudder of the same material. A leaden ballast bulb 4,500 lb. in weight is placed at the lowest possible point. The lead was cast in two sections, and allowed to cool before the fin was fastened to it to prevent warping. Fin and ballast bulb together weigh 20,750 lb.

INTERNATIONAL CYCLING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday.—An international cycle race between Paris and Roubaix will commence to-day. A considerable number of foreign competitors have arrived here. Mr. Lacau, the English rider, is regarded as the most likely winner.—*Reuter.*

THIS DAY'S CRICKET.

M.C.C. v. SUSSEX.

When play ceased at Lord's last evening Sussex had the formidable task before them of obtaining 397 runs to save the game, and nine wickets to fall. The game was continued this morning at 11.35, in charming weather, but there was only about one hundred spectators present at the start. J. T. Hearne and Martin were the bowlers, and opposed to them were Marlow and Butcher. The first five overs were sent down without a run being obtained, but then, in one over from Martin, Marlow made a couple of fours and a single; 23 runs were added in half an hour, when Butcher, who had only made 2 of this number, was out by a before wicket. Ranjitsinhji came in, but soon lost the company of Marlow, who was bowled by a very fine ball from Martin, having made 33 in good style.

M.C.C.—FIRST INNINGS.

Dr. W. G. Grace, c Ranjitsinhji, b Butcher	13	Mr. A Knowles, b Collins	16
Mr. C. W. Wright, c and b Collins	24	Mr. Jones, b Collins	0
Flowers, c Butt, b Collins	12	Mr. A. N. Hornby, not out	2
Mr. J. R. Mason, b Butcher	0	Hearne (J. T.), b Collins	0
Storer, run out	52	Extras	12
Mr. C. Heseltine, c Newham, b Brann	71		
Mr. Neville Lorde, b Butcher	0	Total	235

M.C.C.—SECOND INNINGS.

Mr. A. N. Hornby, c Butt, b Butcher	23	Mr. N. Lorde, b J. Tenn	17
Dr. W. G. Grace, c Brann, b Ranjitsinhji	103	Mr. A. Knowles, c and b Ranjitsinhji	0
Flowers, b Ranjitsinhji	23	Martin, c Ranjitsinhji, b J. Tenn	20
Mr. C. W. Wright, run out	3	Hearne (J. T.), b Butcher	0
Mr. J. Hearne, b Ranjitsinhji	4	Extras	13
Mr. C. Heseltine, c and b Ranjitsinhji	6		
Storer, b Ranjitsinhji	5	Total	330

SUSSEX.—FIRST INNINGS.

Bean (G.), c Heseltine, b Hearne	7	Bean, b J. T. Hearne	5
Marlow, b Martin	33	Butcher, run out	2
Mr. W. L. Murdoch, c Knowles, b A. Hearne	31	Collins, b J. T. Hearne	0
Mr. W. Newham, b Martin	0	Butt, c Lorde, b Martin	0
Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinhji, not out	77	Extras	1
Mr. W. G. Heasman, c J. T. Hearne, b Hearne	1	Total	219
Mr. G. Brann, b Martin	48		

SUSSEX.—SECOND INNINGS.

Bean (G.), b J. T. Hearne	0	Mr. W. L. Murdoch, not out	5
Marlow, b Martin	23	Extras	4
Butcher, l.b.w, b Martin	6		
Mr. K. S. Ranjitsinhji, not out	37	Total	—

Some interesting features distinguished the cricket that was played in the metropolis yesterday. At Lord's every one was delighted to see Dr. Grace in such capital form, and the enthusiasm waxed greater as his figures increased. The veteran's performance was one of his best, and the crowd cheered wildly when he reached the coveted three figures, and they also appreciated the artistic manner in which Mr. Ranjitsinhji sent him up a ball to hit and complete his hundred.

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The present issue of the company's capital will provide the sum of £760,000 cash, which, after meeting the above-mentioned £270,000, will leave a working capital to the sum of £194,000 of working capital to carry on the business.

Mr. Frank Peek will be appointed to be the chairman of the company, and to undertake the management of the business, subject to the control of the Board, and the company will as far as necessary retain the heads of the tenants and managers so as to secure continuity of management.

The memorandum and articles of the company, the above-mentioned agreements, and the forms of Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, and Co., and of Messrs. Edwin Fox and Bousfield, can be seen by intending applicants at the offices of the solicitors, and of the bankers for the company.

Where any deeds or contracts relating to the businesses, and all or to the subscription of the capital of the company, and pending application for shares shall be deemed to have run to those of these agreements, and to have waived the application of Messrs. Peek Bros. and Winch, and other parties to all or those contracts, whether under the provisions of section 38 of the Companies Acts, 1867, or otherwise.

It is intended to make prompt application to the Stock Exchange for a quotation of the company's shares.

Applications for shares should be made on the form on completing the prospectus, and accompanied by a deposit of £1 per share, and if no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. Failure to pay any instalment on its due date will render previous payments to be forfeited.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained at the company's offices, and of the bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

London, 10th May, 1895.

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HALFORD'S CURRY POWDER.

A writ was issued by the Incandescent Gas Light Company (Limited) on the 10th day of April, to which an appearance was entered on the following day. Since that time six tissues have been supplied to the Solicitors of the said Company at their request. The following is a copy of their claim endorsed on the writ:—

"The Plaintiffs' claim is for an Injunction restraining the Defendant his Servants and Agents from Infringing the Plaintiffs' several Letters Patent No. 15,286 of 1885, No. 3,592 of 1886, No. 11,195 of 1887, No. 586 of 1891, and No. 124 of 1893, and for damages and costs as between Solicitor and Client."

The Vendors have obtained the following **OPINION OF W. R. BOUSFIELD, Q.C., M.P.:**

"I have had submitted to me a specimen of the Improved Incandescent Burners, with plume or radiant tissue, as now being manufactured by Mr. de Mare, and I have been informed in reinference of the method of manufacture of the tissue.

"I am of opinion that this method is substantially different from any described in the Welsbach Patent (15286/85, 3592/86, 11195/87, 586/91, and 124/93), and that the burner and tissue submitted to me do not infringe these Patents. "(Signed) W. R. BOUSFIELD, Inner Temple, 25th April, 1895."

The LIST will OPEN TO-DAY (Saturday), the 11th day of May, and will be CLOSED at or before 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 13th day of May, for TOWN, and the FOLLOWING MORNING for the COUNTRY.

In the De Mare Incandescent Gas Light System the combustion is perfect without either chimney or globe, the latter only being used when required for decorative purposes. The light produced is free from any objectionable greenish tint.

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Divided into 100,000 Shares of £1 each.

The Vendors stipulate that the largest proportion allowed by the rules of the Stock Exchange.

ISSUE OF THE BALANCE OF 67,000 SHARES OF £1 EACH. less than £33,000 in Shares shall be allotted to them in part payment of the purchase-money, that being Payable 2s. 6d. per Share on Application; 7s. 6d. per Share on Allotment; 5s. one month after Allotment; 5s. (being the balance) two months after Allotment.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. C. M. KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN, 2, Mitre-court-buildings, E.C.
J. H. MACE (Director London Road Car Company, Limited), London.
JOHN H. SHELDRAKE (late Managing Director D. Hulett and Co., Limited, Gas and Electric Light Engineers), 55, High Holborn, London, W.C.
JOSEPH W. SMITH (London Manager, John Wright and Co., Limited, Gas Engineers), 105, Cheapside, London, E.C.
JAMES DE LARA COHEN, 37, Bath-road, Bedford Park, London, W.
*ALFRED TIANO, 24, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin, Paris.
*Will join the Board after allotment.

BANKERS.

BROWN, JANSON, and CO., 32, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.

BROKERS.

R. E. TOMKINSON and CO., 74, Cornhill, London, E.C., and Stock Exchange.

SOLICITORS.

MICHAEL ABRAHAMS, SONS, and CO., 8, Old Jewry, E.C.; and at Paris.

AUDITOR.

W. P. CAMPBELL-EVERDEN, F.S.A.A., Suffolk House, Cannon-street, E.C.

SECRETARY (*pro tem.*) and OFFICES.—C. F. BLACK, 34, Victoria-street, Westminster S.W.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring, working, and selling the patent rights for Great Britain and Ireland which have been granted to Frederic de Mare, also the application for a further patent applied for by him, for improvements in incandescent gas-burners, with radiant plume or tissue, and which are known in France as the "Héliogène System." This company also acquires the rights to all improvements which may hereafter be made by the inventor; and further, the right to apply for the patents or rights relating thereto for India, Canada, Australia, and all other colonies or dependencies of her Majesty Queen Victoria.

The De Mare system of incandescent gas lighting consists of an improved atmospheric burner of special construction, surmounted by an ordinary steatite tip. The size of the burner is practically that of an ordinary batswing burner. Over this burner is suspended horizontally a platinum wire, to which is attached a fringe of cotton, which has been previously steeped in a mineral solution and dried. This fringe, before being calcined, may be freely handled without the slightest injury.

Upon being used for the first time the cotton is burned out by the gas flame, the mineral constituents of the fringe remaining in the form of a hanging fringe. This fringe is quickly brought to a white heat, producing a bright, steady, glowing light of great purity, devoid of any green or other objectionable tinge.

The light, in fact, is a pure incandescent light, which is as pleasing and natural as the light of the sun, and the system is so perfect that when used in rooms the products of combustion do not injure decorations, as in the case of ordinary gas-burners.

The consumption of gas in the De Mare system is, according to the expert's report in the possession of the directors, only a little more than one-third that of the London Argand burner for an equal volume of light, the photometric measurements in each case being taken horizontally.

On account of the de Mare system using so much less gas than the ordinary burner, the heat produced is proportionately less. It may, therefore, with advantage be used in sick rooms or in bedrooms as a night-light.

The De Mare burners can easily be affixed to ordinary gas-fittings, and ordinary globes may be used for decorative purposes, and the fringe can be replaced by the user without the necessity of employing a gasfitter. A great advantage is that in the De Mare system no chimney is required.

It has been proved that the life of the fringe exceeds 1,000 hours when not damaged by external influences such as accidental blows. This remarkable durability is due to the structure of the fringe, in which no injurious action results from contraction and expansion; the parts not being interwoven, but perfectly free and independent of each other.

The saving in gas effected by using the De Mare system will quickly cover the cost of installation, while, owing to this and to its numerous other advantages, it may confidently be expected to be generally adopted for lighting streets, public buildings, Government offices, restaurants, shops, theatres, and especially for private houses, as it possesses all the advantages of the incandescent electric light at considerably less cost.

The advantages of the De Mare system may be summed up as follows:—

Low sale price.
Economy in gas.
High illuminating efficiency.
Great durability of fringe.
Simplicity of construction.
No chimney or globe required.
Adaptability to present fittings.
Purity of light produced.
Reduction of heat.
Perfectness of combustion.
Applicability to every description of lighting.
May be replaced by the user.
Sanitary importance, when used for ventilation and light.
Special adaptability for clusters in recuperative lamps for street lighting.

The De Mare Burner and Fringe complete can be sold at a price 25 per cent. less than the present price of other known incandescent gas-burners, to yield a large profit to the shareholders, owing to the small cost of production. It is estimated that a sale of only 100,000 a year would be sufficient to show a net profit of at least 15 per cent. on the entire capital of the company, after making liberal allowances for working expenses, management, &c.

Special attention is directed to the fact that there are no Preference or Founders' Shares to participate in the profits of the company.

The shares of the Incandescent Gas Light Company (Limited) were quoted in the *Financial News* of May 4, 1895, as follows:—Ordinary Shares £1, fully paid, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d. Preference Shares 2s., fully paid, £2 6s to £3s.

It is the intention of the directors of this company to work the English rights and either work or sell the rights for Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, or to form subsidiary companies to work them. The same course will be adopted in reference to the colonial patents when granted.

Mr. John H. Sheldrake, a gentleman of recognized qualifications in practical gas and electric light engineering, has accepted the position of managing director of the company, and has accordingly resigned a similar position previously occupied by him with D. Hulett and Co. (Limited), with which business he has been associated for upwards of 30 years.

The vendors have fixed the consideration for the sale and the other obligations undertaken by them respectively at £75,000 payable as to £15,000 in cash, of which £5,000 is to be paid to them as a deposit on allotment, £33,000 in fully paid-up shares of the company, and the balance in cash or fully-paid shares, or partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares, at the option of the directors, leaving 25,000 shares or £1 each available for the provision of working capital.

All expenses of the promotion and formation of the company, including advertising, printing, legal charges, &c., up to the date of allotment, except the stamp duty on the agreement, will be paid by the vendors, other than the Société Anonyme des Brevets Etrangers de l'Héliogène and Frederic de Mare.

An agreement has been entered into dated the 8th day of May, 1895, between the Société Anonyme des Brevets Etrangers de l'Héliogène of the first part, Frédéric de Mare of the second part, John Morris Catton of the third part, and the Company of the fourth part, being an agreement for the purchase by the company of the above-mentioned patents and other rights.

The vendors have also entered into various agreements and arrangements to which the company is not a party in relation to the several patents, the guaranteeing of a portion of the capital, and the providing of the expenses attending the formation of the company. These may be considered to be contracts within Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, and subscribers will be deemed to have had notice of all such contracts, and to have waived all rights, if any, to particulars thereof, whether under that section or otherwise.

The memorandum and articles of association, counsel's opinion, the expert's report, and the above-mentioned agreement may be inspected at the offices of the company, where also specimens of the burner and tissue are on view.

It is intended to apply in due course for a quotation on the London Stock Exchange.

Applications for shares should be made to the bankers or secretary of the Company, and must be accompanied by a remittance of 2s. 6d. per share. In cases where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus amount paid as deposit on such shares will be credited towards the amount payable on allotment. In cases where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of the company, and of the bankers, brokers, solicitors, and auditor.

11th May, 1895.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA.
ORIENT LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE.
The following steamships leave London as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE and SYDNEY, with her Majesty's Mails, calling at COLOMBO, and taking passengers for all ports in AUSTRALASIA.

	Tons.	H.P.	
OPHIR	6,960	10,000	May 17.
LUSITANIA	6,387	8,000	May 31.
ORIZABA	6,077	7,000	June 14.
ORMUS	5,365	6,000	June 28.

Passengers leaving London seven days later than above and travelling overland can overtake the steamer at Naples.
Leaving South Tilbury Docks.
First and Second Saloon Fares £35 to £70. Cheap Return Tickets and Tours Round the World.
Managers, F. Green and Co. and Anderson, Anderson, and Co.; Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, London.
For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.; or to the Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, S.W.

ORIENT COMPANY'S YACHTING CRUISES by the steamship OAKONSE, 3,811 tons register, having accommodation under:—
For the NORWAY FIORDS and NORTH CAPE, 16th June, for 23 days.
At the most northerly point of this Cruise the sun will be above the horizon at midnight.
For the NORWAY FIORDS
15th July, for 15 days.
2nd August, for 13 days.
For COPENHAGEN, STOCKHOLM, ST. PETERSBURG, the BALTIC CANAL, &c., 27th August, for 23 days.
Spring hand, electric light, electric bells, hot and cold baths. High-class cuisine.
Managers { F. Green and Co. / Anderson, Anderson, and Co. } Head offices: Fenchurch-avenue, London.
For passage apply to the latter firm, at 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C., or to the West-end Branch Office, 16, Cockspur-street, S.W.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FAST MAIL STEAMERS will sail regularly from Southampton as under.
NEW YORK—DIRECT on WEDNESDAY. Average passage 7½ days. Special train from Waterloo Station on sailing day. Reduced rates of passage through from London. Liberal accommodation and high-class cuisine.
CHINA and JAPAN.—NEW FAST MAIL STEAMERS, with all modern improvements, leaving every 28 days, taking passengers for Genoa, Naples, Egypt, Aden, Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan.
AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND. FAST MAIL SERVICE every 28 days, taking passengers for Genoa, Naples, Egypt, Aden, Colombo, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, Tasmania, and New Zealand. Special rates for "Round the World" tours.
RIVER PLATE DIRECT (Montevideo and Buenos Ayres), not calling at any Brazilian ports; avoiding quarantine. New steamers of great power and exceptional first-class accommodation. Low fares through from London.
Apply to KELLER, WALLIS, and CO., 32, Cockspur-street, Charing Cross, 66, 67, Gracechurch-street, City, and at Manchester and Southampton; or to PHILLIPPS and GRAVES, Bullion House, Essex-hall, E.C.; or Kaye and Co., 15 Rue Scribe, Paris.

RUBINAT.—SOURCE, Dr. LLORACH.—The most popular Aperient Mineral Water in cases of Liver Affection, Disorders of the Liver, or Constipation. Sole importers, E. GALLAIS and Co., Wine Merchants, 89, Piccadilly, London, W., or from all chemists.

SOUTH AFRICAN DINNER, 1895.—The ANNUAL SOUTH AFRICAN DINNER will take place in the WHITEHALL ROOMS, HOTEL METROPOLE, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst. Immediate application for the Tickets (two guineas each) should be made to Mr. E. P. MATHERS, Honorary Secretary, 23, Austin Friars, E.C.

THE PROVIDENT FREE HOME ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £200,000.

THE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION OF LONDON (LIMITED).
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £800,000.

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4, LUDGATE-HILL, E.C.,
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BUSINESS TRANSACTED QUICKLY AND CHEAPLY.
Shares now being issued at 4 per cent. interest. Deposits received at 3 per cent. interest. Either investment withdrawable at short notice.
Apply to EDWARD WOOD, Secretary.

THE CAPITOL FREEHOLD LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).
Debenture Interest Coupons, due the 15th inst., will be paid, on and after that date, at the National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street, London, E.C.
HERBERT MOIR, Secretary.
139, Cannon-street, London, E.C., May 9, 1895.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Personal Accidents. Fidelity Guarantees. Railway Accidents. Plate Glass. Employers Liability.—10, St. Swithin's-lane, London. Claims Office, 64, Threadneedle-street.

CARING OF ENGLAND, Bettings Bay, Kent, grand views; charmingly situate on bold cliff 160 ft. above sea; overlooks Channel Bay. Receives, Invalids and Westgate, and commanding extensive sea views.

THE LAND COMPANY SALE by AUCTION in Margate, on Belfrage Cliff Bay Estate, WEDNESDAY, 15th May, at 1.30, 183 large, choice FREEHOLD BUILDING PLOTS, including bold corner Hotel Site, facing the bay, with right of foreshore, and a few shop plots. Free deeds, free plans, and free lunch, at 12.45, to inspect; and immediate possession. Special train Holborn Viaduct 1.20 A.M., tickets 4s.—Apply Land Company, 68, Cheapside, E.C.

Proof Etchings, Engravings, Photogravures, Watercolour and Oil Paintings.—Six Days' Sale, absolutely without reserve.
MESSRS. BROTHEROE and MORRIS will SELL by AUCTION, at their CENTRAL SALE ROOMS, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C., on MONDAY NEXT, May 13, and Five Following Days, at 12.30 o'clock each day,
TWELVE HUNDRED Rare and Choice ARTIST PROOFS, all in their first proof state, and signed by the following artists:—Lady Butler, Alma Tadema, Sir John Millais, Gustave Doré, G. F. Watts, Maude Goodman, Hubert Herkomer, B. W. Leader, Yeend King, Stanley Berkeley, J. van Beers, and many others. Also a few fine water-colours and oil paintings.
May be viewed Saturday next, and morning of each day's sale. Catalogues had of the Auctioneers, 67 and 68, Cheapside, London, E.C.

PARIS.
SPITZER COLLECTION.
The SALE of the ARMS and ARMOURS will take place in Paris at the Gallery Georges Petit, from Monday, 10th, to Friday, 14th of June, 1895, at 2 p.m. Rue Pas. Catalogues, Announcement, 10, Rue de la Grange Batelière, Paris; Mr. Charles Mannheim, Expert, 7, Rue St. Georges, Paris. On view: Particular, Saturday, 8th June; public, Sunday, 9th June, from 1 to 6 p.m. Illustrated catalogue (price 25 francs).

CHRIST CHURCH, WESTMINSTER.—Rev. W. Y. PETERSEN, 11 and 6.30. P.S.A. (men only), 3.30. Short speaking; good solos. Blind Musicians. "Our Year." Correspondence. Summary of Prominent Events.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

MASSAGE.—Sister DORIS (certificated hospital sister) ATTENDS PATIENTS DAILY, at their own houses, or at No. 8, Charing Cross Mansions (first staircase), Charing Cross-road, W.C. Hours, 11.30 to 7.30; Sundays by appointment.

PLASTERERS WANTED.—No trade dispute; to competent men steady employment, 8d. per hour.—ROGER and BAXTER, Aberdeen.

£20.—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING.—See bill. Guide (259 pp.), 3d.—"How to Open a Cigar Store." £50 to £1,000.—Johnston's Outfitting Co., 186, Euston-road, London. Mgr., H. MYERS. Est. 1866. N.B.—Shopfitters and show-case makers for all trades. Estimates free.

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Observe that the Signature

Lea Perrins

is now printed in blue ink diagonally across the OUTSIDE WRAPPER

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